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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

**Britain Lowers Bank Rate**

**Geneva Accepts Stimson Stand**

**Berlin Sees Strange Sights**

**France Has Reparations Plan**

**South Dakota Saved by Wheat**

**Irish State Has New Heads**

BRITAIN sees the Bank of England lower its rate from 5 to 4 per cent. This may help to discourage an embarrassing flow of foreign capital to London and to halt the swift and somewhat unwelcome rise in sterling exchange. With the pound leaping up, British manufacturers were losing the competitive advantage they gained from its being down. Paris suggests a $4 value for the pound, being about 25 cents higher than the current quotation. But the British view is that until world wholesale prices have stabilized at a higher level, the pound must do what about everything has to do in these delicate days—stand on its own legs. The ups and downs of money are driving the groping layman to an interesting conclusion: that neither the dollar nor pound nor franc nor yen has any intrinsic meaning of its own—its value is only what a lot of people think about it.

¶ The League of Nations backs the United States' position on China. Timid in terms, but forceful in implications, the resolution submitted by the Assembly Committee adopts the Stimson stand—fruits won by Japan through force of arms will not be recognized.

¶ Berlin sees two huge political meetings in the Luftgarten which indicate how deeply public thought is torn. Communists stage the first open-air gathering and 60,000 shabby jobless men and women, to whom the Communist halls have become a second home, walk miles to attend. Next day 60,000 Fascists march through the streets in martial detachments under the swastika flag to the same square. The Communist followers are suffering ones to whom rosy Communist promises sound sweet. The Fascist followers of Adolf Hitler are middle class people to whom the long effort to solve Germany's problems has become utterly wearisome. Their mental fatigue is reflected in the sacrifice they are cheerfully ready to make—to surrender their rights under democratic rule and blindly leave everything to despotic but eloquent leaders.

¶ France makes apparent the terms of advance agreements it desires before the Lausanne reparations conference in June. The Tardieu Government will accept Britain's plea of securing a durable settlement by reducing the amounts Germany must pay, provided Britain will do two things—obtain from the United States assurance that it will reduce the war debts of France and Britain and obtain assurance from Germany that it will cease its attacks on the Versailles Treaty. France is said to regard the proposal as a magnanimous one, greatly expediting a firm agreement—and only diplomacy could decide upon whom the magnanimity should fall.

¶ South Dakota farmers smile as the first of 1000 carloads of gift wheat roll into the State. Red Cross channels undertake swift distribution. Perishing stock will be resuscitated with cracked grain. Governor Green's recent appeal for $30,000 to buy hay for the helpless farmers netted twice that sum. The menace of the State's worst drought appears to be met. Meager family rations will enlarge in farmhouse kitchens with the coming of the wheat, but the relief that will come to the barns will give as much genuine satisfaction. South Dakota farmers have stinted themselves to share with their stock. A certain statement is as true in South Dakota as ever it was in the dim past—A merciful man is merciful to his beast.

¶ The Irish Free State sees its Fianna Fail Cabinet meet for the first time with President Eamon de Valera presiding. Early release is promised to political offenders in prison. Public sentiment gives the new Government full opportunity to make good, but the small band of Labor members in the Dail promises to be a stern holder of the balance of power. The situation has its humors, and perhaps its perplexities. The Governor-General formally gives the King's approval to Mr. de Valera's election, the new President and Cabinet take the oath of allegiance to the King—and the new Government announces immediate steps to eliminate the King from the Constitution. But how does one eliminate allegiance to an oath one has taken?

¶ Secretary of Labor Doak tells vocational trainers assembled at Washington of a great task that lies ahead. With the return of good times, he declares, at least 1,000,000 men will have to be retrained in order to fit into jobs. A curious condition is disclosed. Jobless men have stood still, but the method of doing their jobs has not. Fashions change swiftly in industry, and when the men reënter mills and factories they will face new methods, new machines. The Secretary asks the vocational trainers to get ready for a fine social undertaking—the transforming of workers so they may again keep step with their times.

## Queensland Moves To Clean Up Press

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Brisbane, Queensl.

PUBLICATION in the press of intimate and unsavory details of lawsuits, or any other judicial proceedings that might tend to injure the public morals, is forbidden by an act of Parliament which recently came into force.

The act applies to the highest court as well as to the lowest. Statements of claims by the parties are the only facts which can be published, except a few details sanctioned by the act. The penalties for breaches of this act are up to £1000 for a corporation and £500 for an individual.

## Reich Fascists Meet at Berlin In Hitler's Aid

### Typify Cross Section of German Middle Class Intent on Goals

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, March 10—National Socialists—often styled German Fascists—staged their first big open-air meeting at Berlin in many years yesterday in support of Herr Adolf Hitler's campaign for the Presidency. About 60,000 men, women, youths, and even children led by their parents thronged the Lustgarten, the big square in front of the former royal castle.

Judging from appearance, they were bank and business clerks, lawyers, architects, engineers, teachers, business men, boy and girl students, pupils in high schools—a cross section of the German middle class demonstrating for a free and independent Germany against the chains of the peace treaties, against the cords of international finance and the restrictions of post-war international agreements, against parliamentary government.

These Germans have arrived at a point where they are willing to surrender their rights in democratic rule and blindly follow their leaders. The Fascist storm detachments had lined up in military formation, each detachment with its swastika flag bearing the detachment's number. There is a certain romanticism connected with these detachments and some were greeted with awe by the crowd as they came marching by. One detachment carried a bright red flag bearing the Soviet ensign in black. It consisted of Communists who have gone over to Fascism.

On the day before, Communists had staged an open-air meeting in the same square. Then 60,000 shabby men and women assembled. They had marched with their worn shoes through deep slush from all parts of Berlin to take part. Here were workmen who have been living on six and eight marks weekly as unemployment subsidies, who have been waiting for work for many years and to whom the Labor Bureau and the Communist meeting hall have become a second home. There was not that defiant, hopeful, happy look on their faces that was encountered in the meeting of the Fascists, who firmly believe they will be in power soon.

## ARMED FORCES SAID TO ANNUL AIM OF LEAGUE

### Reign of Moral Power in Maintenance of Peace Declared Vital

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA—Every credit must be given to the French for what they considered to be constructive proposals. But the idea of a militarized League of Nations which has been advocated from the beginning—and which I personally discussed in 1919 with Léon Bourgeois—seems to denote a certain incomprehension of the true functions of the League.

In the view of most of its founders, though compromises were made in the Covenant, the League must possess a moral authority, or it will break asunder, and the last state will be worse than the first.

A right conception of the League seems to be that of a universal organization whose members are pledged to peace. If perchance one of its members violated its pledge, the fact would be unfortunate and would demonstrate that the ideal has not yet been attained. But surely confusion would be worse confounded were the other members of the League, and the League itself, then to violate their pledge and resort to arms.

**Authority Without Arms**

It is easy, of course, to say that the reign of moral authority has not yet arrived. That may be true, but if it be true we must, while striving for the reign of moral authority, refrain from organizing might against might. That is to say, the league as such must endeavor to strengthen its moral authority. That the various nations, in their individual capacity, might be released from their pledges in certain circumstances, and be permitted to fight for their interests which are attacked, is arguable; but the functions of the League as such are different.

They are not only different—they are opposed. The use of force in the world will never be overcome by the use of a counter force of the same character. There are here two separate planes of thought. Force against force perpetuates force. It may be inevitable at present for nations to employ force; but that is not a reason for the employment of force by a League whose purpose is to bring into world affairs a higher method of thought and action.

**Hypothetical Campaign Plans**

That is the basic objection to the French proposals, but there are many incidental objections. It surely follows, if the League is to be built on military might, that it must possess the greatest military might, for its defeat would be calamitous.

It also follows that it must have a headquarters staff and that this headquarters staff must be occupied in drawing up hypothetical plans of campaign against all the members of the League.

Nor is there any likelihood that the League would find itself in agreement as to the employment of the League forces.

There has been much loose thinking among pacifists, but it may be taken as certain that in military matters nationalism and internationalism will not blend, for stern practical reasons; and that, for clear moral reasons, war cannot be subjugated by war, but must be eradicated from the human consciousness.

## College Dust Hides Device That Lit Path for Marconi

### For More Than 40 Years the Crude Instrument That Successfully Used the Air as a Medium for Transmission of Messages Lay Forgotten

By W. CLIFFORD HARVEY,

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

From the dusty silence of a college attic, historical excavators have brought to light what may be all that remains of the original apparatus that transmitted wireless messages long before the discoveries of either Hertz or Marconi.

How long the induction coil used in that "great experiment" has reclined in its present seclusion is only a matter of speculation but somehow its attic retreat seems symbolical of the obscurity into which the name of its inventor has receded.

Figuratively, the electrical waves, keyed out by this crude instrument more than 40 years ago on Tufts College Hill, Medford, Mass., are still pulsating along the channels of world progress, linking the four corners of the globe with unseen bonds of communication. But only an attic roof now guards the recluse coil from the elements. And only a casual visitor rummages unknowingly into its corner.

Interred in its dust, the earliest chapter of wireless telegraphy, containing the name of Prof. Amos E. Dolbear, was reopened when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor stumbled upon a clue leading to Tufts College. After combing the Hill, the attic became the "court of last resort" in the search for the coil. It fell to Prof. Edwin B. Rollins, one of Tufts' oldest sons in point of service, to put his experienced ear to the sounding board of the past, and head up the flight of ladderlike stairs to the top of Ballou Hall.

The romance of the past experiments filled the crevices of the skylight chamber. It was littered with relics. "If I see it, I'll know it!" Professor Rollins nodded. After a bit of scrambling about in the midst of this "museum of electrical equipment" the professor's eyes lighted on a dusty object on one corner. "There it is!" he exclaimed.

But the search was not ended. A second coil was found, obviously of early origin, and the aid of a Californian authority was obtained in identifying the original. The coil used in the earliest experiments is horizontal in shape, about a foot long, six inches in diameter, with a center of iron wires capable of throwing a spark of about 1½ inches. It is equipped with a magnetic vibrator for breaking the primary circuit.

Three decades of wireless telegraphy, while lending glory to the name of Marconi, have dimmed the recollections of discoveries made in this field by Professor Dolbear, former professor of physics at Tufts. However, his three sons and a few of his former associates, maintain that he lighted the path down which Marconi groped to make wireless of practical use to the world. Professor Dolbear used the term "electrical radiation" several years before the discovery of so-

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## BOSTON HARBOR NEEDS ARE TOLD TO HOUSE GROUP

### Davis Points Out Value to Nation of Plans to Spend $4,800,000

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 10—Improvements of Boston Harbor ship channels and anchorage areas are amply justified by port facilities, natural advantages and commercial importance of Boston as a port, Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, told members of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee today at the hearing on the bill calling for expenditures of $4,800,000 as recommended by the War Department.

Large transatlantic liners terminating at New York are making Boston a port of call, in increasing numbers, said Mr. Davis, and the present channel with a depth of 35 feet at mean low water is inadequate for some of these vessels. In 1930, a total of 98 large New York liners called at Boston on eastbound trips to Europe and 62 on westward trips, continued Mr. Davis. They handled about 30,000 overseas passengers in and out of Boston, he said.

The draft of some of these vessels exceeded 33 feet and at low tide the present channel depth is inadequate. The proposed 40-foot depth would enable these vessels to move in and out of Boston regardless of the tides. During the past year, executives of the North German Lloyd, the French Line and others have personally investigated the facilities of the Port of Boston with a view to the expansion of their services, in order to shorten the time of overseas voyages of their ships by taking advantage of Boston's shorter ocean distances, said Mr. Davis.

"I am in a position to state," said Mr. Davis, "as the result of personal contact, that the transfer of some of their big steamers to Boston has been seriously considered. There have even been statements from authentic sources that the Bremen and Europa might be sent to Boston. A depth of 40 feet for the inner harbor channel and to the piers is absolutely necessary for the safe handling of steamers of this size."

Mr. Davis told how the expenditures of the Federal Government on improvements of Boston Harbor from the establishment of the Government to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1930, totaled $13,749,742. The State of Massachusetts spent $23,026,196.87 for these purposes from 1859 to 1930, or nearly $10,000,-

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## Bank of England Rate Cut to Halt Foreign Capital

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, March 10—The Bank of England rate was lowered today from 5 to 4 per cent, thereby fulfilling the general expectation that something would have to be done to discourage what has become an embarrassing flow of foreign capital to London. This flow has been so marked the past week as to cause a sharp rise in sterling exchange.

British manufacturers complain of the loss of an appreciable part of the competitive advantage they derived from sterling depreciation. Damage to trade also has accrued from a disorganization of foreign exchange. There has resulted criticism of the Bank of England for suspending its dollar-franc purchases, which hitherto had served to peg sterling around the $3.50 level.

The suggestion is made in Paris that a pound to equal $4 is now being aimed at, but the British view is rather that sterling must stand upon its own legs until world wholesale prices become stabilized, preferably at a materially higher level than now prevailing.

Meanwhile, a period of cheaper credits is welcomed as calculated to facilitate much needed industrial rationalization and reëquipment.

Mr. Gustav Cassel, Swedish economist, in the Daily Telegraph today looks forward to controlled inflation in the United States and France as an ultimate means of bringing prices into relation with realities. However, he advises countries which have abandoned the gold standard to arrange for an independent currency policy for a long time ahead.

## Red Cross Busy Getting Wheat

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, March 10—Arrangements for replenishing the flour barrels of needy American homes as well as feed bins of drought-stricken farms from the Government's gift of 40,000,000 bushels of wheat to the American Red Cross were being rushed as Red Cross officials met representatives of the milling industry here today.

Getting the grain into flour and processed for feed, as well as getting it distributed, is the job of the Red Cross, as the Government takes no further responsibility in the matter.

The greatest single movement of relief supplies in the history of the nation has started. At present market value, the wheat is reported as worth $25,000,000, or $10,000,000 more than the amount expended during the great Mississippi flood relief project in 1927 and $5,000,000 more than double the expenditure for Red Cross drought relief in 1931, according to an official statement.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MITCHELL, S. D., March 10—Farmers of South Dakota smiled today, for they sighted the first definite signs that they would survive the worst drought in the State's history, when the first of 1000 carloads of Federal Farm Board wheat rolled into the State today.

## English Teachers Ask Changed Salary Basis

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Manchester, Eng.

ALLOWANCES for teachers' families as part of their salaries is to be recommended at the next teachers' salary settlement, negotiations for which will commence in April.

The London School of Economics is already carrying out an experiment wherein teachers receive, in addition to their salaries, a family allowance for children in full-time attendance at an approved school. The allowances are from £30 to £60 per annum per child.

## Dublin Régime To Let Friends Out of Prisons

### De Valera Ministry Then to Act on Removal of Oath Clause

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

DUBLIN, March 10—Release of all prisoners confined by the previous Free State Government is promised before the end of the week by the new Fianna Fail Executive Council which took office last night.

Immediately on their appointment, the incoming Minister of Justice, Mr. James Georghegan, and the Minister of Defense, Mr. Frank Aiken, went to Arbour Hall Prison, where the men are interned, and instituted a special régime for them. This includes permission to wear their own clothes instead of prison garb, to receive visitors, and to be supplied with newspapers.

An order of the Executive Council to suspend the constitutional amendment act under which they were sentenced is to be promulgated immediately. The next important act of the new ministry is understood to be introduction of a bill when the Dail reassembles next Tuesday to remove the oath clause from the Constitution. This arouses strenuous opposition on the ground that it will mean breaking faith with England.

On the other hand, there is a general disposition to refrain from merely captious criticism of the new Cabinet.

Indeed, its majority is so exiguous that, to borrow a phrase from today's Irish Times, "the Government may be good with ease but may not be bad without much difficulty."

The team which President de Valera has appointed is essentially a young man's team. Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister of Industry and Commerce, was only 17 when he took part in the 1916 rising. A former Sinn Feiner and thus one of the first members of the Fianna Fail Party which Mr. de Valera founded on the ruins of the more extreme Sinn Fein movement, he is now looked upon as a monument of moderation.

Mr. de Valera himself is also no longer to be regarded as a firebrand. Now that he has exchanged the shadowy title of President of the Irish Republic which he assumed in troublous times for the more substantial post of President of the Executive Council, he is expected to have no truck with gunmen.

Indeed maintenance of his position depends, as Deputy John Dillon said in the Dail yesterday, on his ability to maintain peace at home and abroad. A change over of seven votes will mean his defeat.

Yesterday his majority of 13 included seven Labor men, two farmers and one independent. Moreover by insisting on the election of a new Speaker from his own party he has deprived himself of one important vote and given one more to his opponents.

## GENEVA ACTS TO STOP WAR IN FAR EAST

### Powerful Committee of 19 Set Up to Take Charge of Situation

### LEAGUE DISALLOWS GAINS BY FORCE

### New Machinery to Take Control Out of Hands of Council

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, March 10—A resolution, timid in its terms but forceful in its implications, was today completed by the drafting committee of the League Assembly and submitted to China and Japan. If it is accepted, the Assembly will speedily adjourn, to reassemble whenever events warrant, and not later than May 1.

The outstanding point in the resolution is the declaration of all League members that these powers will not recognize any settlement in the Far East obtained by means contrary to the League Covenant.

A study of the resolutions by the experts at Geneva reveals that the powers have gone far in committing themselves to resolute treatment of the Far Eastern dispute. General satisfaction is expressed with the terms of the resolution, although many minor flaws can be picked. But these flaws spring from mildness of phraseology, and this mildness is expressly designed to secure Japanese adherence to the resolution. With that acquired, the League feels itself fully armed for future developments and for constructive work likely to end the Sino-Japanese dispute and restore good feeling in the Orient.

**Backing for Washington**

The declaration refusing to recognize a settlement obtained contrary to the Covenant is in response to the letter of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, to Senator William E. Borah, asking for a caveat from all the powers backing up America's warning to Japan, issued in similar terms on Jan. 7. Now Washington has its backing and Japan is notified that the powers unanimously refuse to recognize any settlement dictated by Japanese arms.

The rest of the resolution speaks almost entirely by implication. It refers to the necessity for scrupulous respect for treaties, to Article 10 of the Covenant, which guarantees the territorial and political independence of all members, to the Covenant obligations binding all powers to settle their disputes by pacific means, to the Pact of Paris barring war as a means of national policy, and binding all to pacific measures alone.

But there is no statement that Japan has violated these solemn obligations.

Furthermore, the resolution declares that the use of military pressure is a violation of the Covenant. Yet it is not stated that Japan has used military pressure. Despite these omissions, the implication is unmistakable.

Without directly affronting Japan, the resolution places Japanese policy in the pillory at every point. In its opening words the resolution declares that the League Covenant is applicable to every member, thus directly refuting Japan's contention that China's disorganization makes the application of the Covenant impossible.

The powers in effect declare that Japan has broken the Covenant when they say: "The assembly affirms that it is contrary to the spirit of the Covenant that a solution of the Sino-Japanese dispute should be sought through the military pressure of one of the parties." Moreover the powers openly threaten to pass to paragraph four of Article 15 of the Covenant—the paragraph which overrules parties to a dispute and defines the course of action the powers should take.

As regards future developments, the resolution constitutes a committee of 19 members, which will have complete authority over the dispute. This committee will be composed of 12 members of the Council, leaving out China and Japan, of Mr. Paul Hymans, president of the Assembly, of six other members elected by secret ballot. Thus China and Japan are definitely barred from future League consideration of the problem and the preëminence of the big powers on the Council is overshadowed by the election of six new members from the smaller states.

**Warning to Japan**

This committee will supervise negotiations for the cessation of hostilities and the retirement of the Japanese troops; it will supervise enforcement of the Council resolutions of September and December, the first of which called for speedy withdrawal of Japanese troops from Manchuria, and the second established an investigating commission in Manchuria; it will prepare conciliatory action under Article 15; it will ask the advisory opinion of the World Court if needed; it will pass from mediation to executive action on the part of the nations; it will "take any urgent measure which appears necessary," and will report to the Assembly itself not later than May 1.

The Assembly remains in session and can be reconvened whenever the president desires.

The decision of the powers, as embodied in this resolution, is, on the whole, considered a valuable forward step. Actually, Japan is severely criti-

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## STATES IN 1931 ADDED 800 ACTS TO SCHOOL LAW

### Survey by N. E. A. Shows About 3000 New Bills Were Considered

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 10—The year 1931 witnessed a heavy grist of educational legislation, a survey completed by the National Education Association shows. Records reveal that about 3000 school bills were introduced in state legislatures during the year and that approximately 800 survived the fine grinding of committees, hearings, postponements and vetoes.

The presence of certain definite trends of legislation was detected in the association's survey. The welfare of pupils was under consideration in 41 legislatures. Problems concerning the attendance of pupils, the general welfare of childhood and legislative adjustments to care for the transportation and tuition of pupils were issues of frequent occurrence.

Legislation directly affecting teachers in 1931, considered in 39 states, was concerned chiefly with their legal status under contracts, their training and certification, and their retirement for age or disability. Laws governing their appointment, salaries and leaves of absence were less common.

The 38 state legislatures concerned with important school finance measures face problems of balancing the state budgets. The 35 states that considered legislation affecting schools and classes were concerned mostly with colleges and universities, junior colleges and adult and vocational education. Legislation concerned with special schools and classes, secondary education and kindergarten, although important, did not command quite so much attention.

Thirty-three states considered important legislation affecting the school plant and its equipment. Legislation concerning school districts, appearing in 28 states, dealt with the consolidation, annexation, incorporation, dissolution and classification of school districts, the election and composition of boards of school trustees and the powers and duties of these officers.

## NOTES ADD HOPE IN SEARCH FOR LINDBERGH BOY

### Parents Said to Have Word Kidnapers Await 'Proper and Safe' Time

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 10—The atmosphere of hopefulness which has been apparent at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, near Hopewell, N. J., since last Sunday continued yesterday and gave rise to several optimistic reports that their infant son, kidnaped on March 1, would soon be returned to his parents.

There was considerably less coming and going about the State during the day and police activities on the grounds were almost at a minimum.

A report that the two notes which Colonel Lindbergh received on Sunday stated that the kidnapers would communicate with him when they considered it "proper and safe" was taken as a possible reason for the lessening of police vigilance about the estate. The report was given out by the Associated Press and was said to have been obtained in a reliable quarter.

According to the same report, neither the two notes received on Sunday nor the one left on a window sill of the nursery on the night of the kidnaping gave any specific information as to how or where the abductors could be reached.

The police turned their attention to the hill country around the Lindbergh home yesterday. State troopers conducted an exhaustive search of the hilly country near Zion, a hamlet about three miles to the northeast of the Lindbergh home. They beat the heavy underbrush and visited the homes of residents, who are engaged chiefly in trapping, fishing and farming, and investigated abandoned huts, camps and hidden caverns.

### Bill Against Threats In Mails Is Advanced

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Spurred by the Lindbergh kidnaping, the House yesterday approved unanimously and sent to the Senate legislation providing severe punishments for those who send threatening letters through the mails.

Applause greeted announcement by Representative John M. Garner, Speaker of the House, that the bill, providing maximum penalties of $5000 fine and 20 years imprisonment, was passed.

### Kidnaper Sentenced

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—A second man convicted of kidnaping an upper East Side butcher, for which one prisoner already is under a life sentence, was sentenced today to serve 12 to 20 years in Sing Sing prison.

Judge Charles C. Nott Jr., in sentencing Max Lipsky, 32, today in General Sessions Court, said kidnaping was one of the most serious offenses known to the law, but that he would consider the jury's recommendation for leniency and also that Lipsky had a previous good record.

### *First Ford V-8 Rolls Off Assembly Line*

DETROIT, March 10 (AP)—Number one of the Ford Motor Company's new line of V-8's rolled off the assembly line in the River Rouge factory yesterday in a brief ceremony attended by Mr. Henry Ford and his son, Edsel, and Mr. Charles E. Sorenson, general manager of the Ford factory.

## Czechs Plan Study Of Danube Union

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 10—The question of closer economic union among Danubian states is to be considered by a conference of experts to be called by Dr. Eduard Beneš after his return from Geneva.

Meanwhile a party meeting of the Czech National Socialists supporting Dr. Beneš has issued a pronouncement here against any new political or economic agreement in the Danube basin other than some form of preference.

The view taken is that all discussions of such proposals should be confined in the first instance to the states concerned. Only after these had agreed among themselves should the question of special trade concessions to Germany and Italy be considered.

Emphasis is placed on a prior understanding on the preference issue among Czechoslovak coalition parties themselves in view of the strong opposition to such measures on the part of Czech agrarians.

## *Organization Capacity Shown In Rapid Advance of Hitlerism*

**HITLERISM AND ITS MEANING**
*First of Four Articles*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN—The giant strides made by the Hitler party in Germany over a period of 10 years reflect a capacity for organization unequaled in our times by any except the Bolshevik leaders.

From a group of half-a-dozen malcontents who established the German Social Party in Munich in 1920 to combat internationalist Socialism and to restore Germany's economic fabric, has evolved one of the most effective engines of propaganda the modern world has seen.

The party now includes 1,000,000 members, 600,000 ordinary, and 400,000 enlisted in fighting sections, and as from Jan. 1, 1932, it has closed its ranks. No longer will the long queues of people wishing to join be visible outside the party headquarters in Berlin and Munich and other big towns—a common spectacle a year or so ago.

Not that membership in the party is all play and fun by any means. Every member has to attend in the month three or four of the meetings held in his district, or be excluded. An iron discipline is enforced, and every new recruit has now to undergo a period of probation before he is received into the party.

Herr Adolf Hitler himself issues all the ordinances governing the party's activities. They are couched in military phraseology reminiscent of the old army orders, no doubt with a view to stirring up memories of Germany's great military traditions. Since Herr Hitler gave his pledge to keep his party's activities "on the windy side of the law," however, the decree has gone forth that no weapon shall be carried, and it is a fact that any member of the party found carrying firearms is at once expelled.

The use of military language—every German derives a secret satisfaction from "playing soldier," especially when, in view of the restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles, it is forbidden—sometimes leads to certain perplexities. About the time of my arrival in Berlin last December, the newspapers had just discovered that Herr Hitler was organizing a kind of "refresher course" for party members holding airplane pilots' certificates. Since, however, the summons was to "party members trained in the air arm," it was inferred in some quarters that Herr

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## American Rôle in Canadian Industry Viewed Without Alarm by Toronto

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, March 10—Canada's recent rise to fifth place among the trading nations of the world, marked increase of its exports to the United Kingdom, removal of Australia's import embargo on a large number of commodities under preferential treatment, the probable outcome of the forthcoming Empire Economic Conference at Ottawa and other factors having an important bearing on international commerce are viewed at length in their relation to increasing American participation in the industrial activities of the Dominion, in a report made public yesterday by the Toronto Industrial Commission.

Referring at the outset, upon the authority of official government statistics, to the fact that approximately $1,500,000,000 already is invested by American industries in Canadian branch manufacturing enterprises, the commission states that "while it is obviously impossible at the present time to indicate with any degree of accuracy the individual effect of these varying factors of influence, it nevertheless is equally obvious that collectively they have produced and continue to produce a result which is notably significant.

"Nor is it too much to say that this result to date has contributed to a very considerable extent to the ability of Canada to weather the world depression better than most other countries, a fact attested by numerous governmental and economic authorities in Canada, the United States and elsewhere."

The growing Canadian domestic market as well as markets abroad, particularly those represented by other British Empire countries, to which Canadian-made products have favorable access, constitutes a combined pulling power which American industrialists are finding increasingly difficult to resist, observes the commission.

Moreover, in view of the present wide margin of exchange in favor of the American dollar, some United States manufacturers have speeded up their plans for factory operations in this country.

The commission takes the occasion to observe that "Canadians need not be unduly concerned over the increasing activities of American manufacturers in the Dominion, since of the total of business capital employed in Canada, some 65 per cent is Canadian, 21 per cent American and the remainder from Great Britain and other countries."

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# 'LAME DUCK' BILL AWAITS ACTION IN LEGISLATURE

## Governor Ely in Message Urges Ratification of Resolution

The Congressional resolution which would abolish "lame duck" sessions was transmitted to the Massachusetts Legislature, yesterday, for ratification. In summing up the benefits of the proposed amendment to the federal Constitution, Gov. Joseph B. Ely declared that "it clears up a situation not foreseen by the framers of the Constitution."

The Governor explained that it would do away with the so-called short session of Congress and permit the Congress elected by the people in November to go into office within two months instead of 13 months after the biennial elections.

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters urged ratification of the amendment in a communication received by the Legislature yesterday. It had been hoped to have the Bay State first in the order of ratifiers but Virginia has already passed the resolution, it was stated.

Another step was taken with the bill to permit the sale of 4½ per cent beer in Massachusetts when the House passed it to a third reading with debate. While the passage of this measure will not legalize the sale of 4½ per cent beer, as it is contrary to the federal Constitution, it will deprive federal authorities of the support of local law enforcement agencies in prosecuting those who sell beer containing alcoholic contents up to 4½ per cent.

Power to approve contracts for highway construction would be taken from the Executive Council and placed with the State Commission on Administration and Finance by a bill which the Senate refused to substitute for an adverse committee report. Substitution also failed on a bill to give railroad men one day's rest out of every seven.

Bills to permit the City of Boston to borrow $2,500,000 outside the debt limit for the construction of streets, municipal buildings and playgrounds met with little opposition at a hearing held by the Committee on Muncipal Finance. Mayor James M. Curley sponsored the measures.

Considerable opposition to subsidizing motortrucks by the railroads developed before the Committee on Transportation. Truckmen argued that the independent carrier was being run out of business because the railroads were paying losses incurred by companies underselling regular truck lines.

In answer to a query from legislators, Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, rendered a decision on the workings of the Old Age Assistance Law, explaining that the State must pay cities and towns in full for funds expended by them under this law. Means of acquiring all the funds necessary to administer the law had not been devised when the statute was passed, but this furnishes no basis for the State to unburden itself of the full costs, the Attorney-General explained.

### Pioneer Wireless Device Uncovered

(Continued from Page 1)

called Hertzian waves. Radiation is the term from which the modern word "radio" springs.

Not long ago a San Francisco patent attorney, fingering the records of 1885, was startled at the sight of a Dolbear diagram, clearly expounding the theory of wireless telegraphy. His ejaculation, "Why, this is the fundamental principle of wireless telegraphy!" sums up the opinion held by those who knew Professor Dolbear.

According to Mr. Clinton E. Dolbear, the professor's eldest son, who tried unsuccessfully to carry on his father's work, modern wireless equipment, is nothing more than an improvement on the Dolbear apparatus, the new equipment having amplifiers, increased electrical, potential and, regularly tuned electrical impulses.

He clearly recalls the experiments of his father on College Hill. The apparatus used at that time, he said, was composed principally of two kites, a primary battery, an ordinary Morse key, and the induction coil which was identified by Professor Rollins.

"The paper on these kites was faced on one side with gold leaf," Mr. Clinton Dolbear said. "This gold leaf surface was connected by wires from the corners of the kite to the ground. At the ground end the wires contacted with an induction coil, the other terminal of the coil secondary contacting with the ground. The primary circuit of the coil was connected to a primary battery through an ordinary Morse key.

"When the circuit was closed by operation of the key, electrical impulses were built up in the secondary. So long as the key kept the circuit open these impulses traveled up to the kite. The other kite was linked in the same way to a telephone receiver so that any impulse set up inductively in the kite would discharge through the receiver.

**Couldn't Be Done and He Did It**

"My father often told me of the difficulties he had in patenting his invention. The patent office maintained that it was 'contrary to the principles of science and would not work.' After four years of agitation, he succeeded in convincing the office that they were wrong and the patent was issued Oct. 4, 1885."

It was not until 1896 that Marconi applied for his initial patent.

The static telephone, which constituted the receiving end of the Dolbear experiments, was first revealed in all its possibilities to Professor Dolbear, almost by accident. While experimenting with a direct contact telephone in his home, the electrical genius discovered that the wires were not contacted to a room downstairs, yet he could hear as distinctly as though he and his assistant were talking in the same room. Thus did he implant another footprint in the sands of electrical progress for Hertz and Marconi to follow.

It was about the time when Dr. Alexander Bell was piecing together the complexities of telephony that a lone figure, whose ill-fitting clothes were partially concealed by a flowing, gray beard, puffed up the long hill leading to the executive offices at Tufts College. That was the first glimpse the Hill had of Professor Dolbear. In his broad-brimmed sombrero, he was at first mistaken for a school committeeman, out of the West, seeking supplies. But the keen, deep-set eyes inferred a mission of far greater magnitude.

**How He Lost $90,000**

Even as some lofty peak, not yet surmounted, attracts the eager eye of the mountaineer, the electrical field sounded a continual challenge to the developed intellectual powers of Professor Dolbear. Had he posssessed a practical, mathematical sense equal to his superb powers of perception and projection, the professor would have developed into a second Thomas A. Edison, according to Professor Durkee of Tufts, who probably knew the former genius better than any other now on the Hill.

An illustration of the electrical wizard's lack of business insight cropped out in his dealings with the Western Union. Having adopted some of the professor's ideas to fight the Bell interests, the company ultimately asked the professor to sell his interests. After some thought, Professor Dolbear decided to "impose" on the company to the extent of $500. But considering the tremendous experimental costs he had undergone, he decided to boost his price to $5000. Finally he tremblingly requested $10,000. To his astonishment, the company made out a check without discusion. Later, he learned that the general manager had been authorized by the board of directors to buy him out at any price under $100,000.

**Opened Door to Progress**

The static telephone which Professor Dolbear is credited with inventing is "nothing but a condenser receiver and functions exactly the same as the condenser type of loudspeaker developed a few years ago for radio receivers and hailed as something new," Mr. Benjamin L. Dolbear, another son of the professor, states.

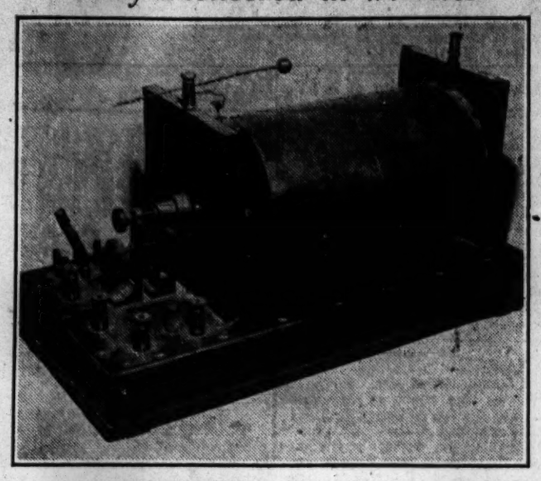
"My father covered this receiving device in a patent issued about 1880," he added.

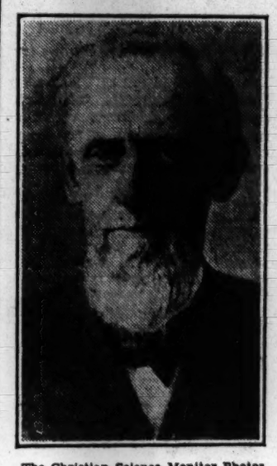
Mr. Samuel H. Dolbear, consulting engineer of New York City, is the professor's third son.

Professor Dolbear's acute observations of the heightened effects obtained by injecting into the air the ungrounded terminal wires of sending and receiving apparatuses and his use of condensers and gilt kites carrying fine wire is conceded by his former associates to be a close approach to the methods employed by Marconi in attaining his discovery of a practical system of wireless telegraphy

The door which Professor Dolbear threw wide open admitted a flow of contemporaries who developed the opening into a wide avenue of communication between nations which has been an indispensable utility in world progress.

## They Pioneered in Wireless





The Christian Science Monitor Photos

MADE AIR TALK

Top—Induction Coil Used by Prof. A. E. Dolbear of Tufts College Almost Half Century Ago to Send Wireless Messages. Bottom—Prof. A. E. Dolbear.

### Boston Harbor Needs Told to House Group

(Continued from Page 1)

000 more than the Federal Government had spent in all time.

Government appropriations for improvements of Boston Harbor have been profitable investments, said Mr. Davis. Duties collected on imports at Boston by the Federal Government since 1842 total $1,582,515,000 whereas the Government has spent only about $13,500,000 on Boston Harbor, he said. Vessel tonnage tax collections alone at Boston for 10 years ending in 1931 amount to $1,502,713.90, or more than 10 per cent of the Government's total expenditures on the port.

Pleading for approval of the War Department's recommendation, Mr. Davis said that there were three outstanding facts worthy of consideration by the committee. They are: That owing to natural advantages, the Government has been called upon to expend a relatively small amount on Boston Harbor, as compared with expenditures at the other north Atlantic ports; that the money returned to the Government in the form of duties and tonnage tax collections is relatively greater from Boston than from any of the other ports; that the annual maintenance cost of Boston Harbor channels is much less than that of any of the other ports in the north Atlantic range.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and the entire Massachusetts congressional delegation joined in urging the project.

## Trade Opportunity In Brazil Outlined

Friendship of Brazilian buyers for American products is based on the manner in which Americans do business and the quality of merchandise, according to Mr. A. Ogden Pierrot, United States assistant commercial attaché at Rio de Janeiro, now in New England for a trade promotion tour. Mr. Pierrot is to be at Boston the remainder of this week.

The United States is the most important single customer for Brazil's products and likewise sells more to Brazil than does any other nation, he said. "Americans operating industrially or commercially in Brazil are extended very favorable treatment and the Brazilian Government welcomes American investments," said Mr. Pierrot, who has spent a large part of the past 10 years in Brazil.

"The exchange situation has been a matter of concern to exporters of the United States for some time," he said. "During recent weeks, the Bank of Brazil has been improving its position by supplying the Brazilian exchange market with bills in smaller volume than it has been acquiring from exporters, who are obliged to sell all of their foreign exchange bills to that bank. The bank is evidently storing up 'cover' until a sufficient amount has been accumulated to lighten restrictions on exchange operations."

## The Dance

**Hans Wiener and Group**

Mr. Hans Wiener, Mr. Otto Aschermann and an assisting group of five young women gave a dance recital at the Fine Arts Theater at 9 o'clock last evening. The audience overflowed the theater, even when the draperies that separate the lounge from the pit were drawn aside to make room.

Mr. Wiener has developed his feeling for line and Mr. Aschermann also has progressed during the last year or so. The assisting group were most attractive in an ensemble number of flowing movement, clothed in blue and silver. The use of a spoken syllable, something between recitative and song, in the finale, showed the influence of their New York confrères on this company.

Speaking of that active dance center whose minor radiations so seldom reach Boston, it would be interesting to see some of the young New York artists at the Fine Arts. The stage may be too small for very extensive ensemble work but it is adequate for solo or duet performances, and what the stage lacks in size the theater more than makes up for in atmosphere. M. L.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Symphony Hall: Lecture, "The Destiny of the English-Speaking Peoples," by Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, English statesman, 8.

Harvard University: Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, Sanders Theater, 8.

Jamaica Plain Footlight Club: Presentation of play, "The Mask and the Face," Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 8, through March 12.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture, "Youth Faces the Home," by Dr. Boynton Merrill, 7.

Concert by Y. M. C. A. and Northeastern University Glee clubs, dancing to follow program, 40 Berkeley Street, 8.

Boston City Club: Address, "China and Japan in Conflict: Why? What May Happen?" by Mr. Herbert A. Gibbons, Mr. George W. Coleman, presiding; auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Lecture in "Art of Living Course"; "Appreciation of Art, Music and Drama," by Dr. Carroll Perry, Vialle Room, 7.

Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association: Last in current lecture series, "Book Collecting," by Mr. George Parker Winship, assistant librarian, Harvard College; B. U. School of Education, 23 Newbury Street, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Lecture in Field and Forest Club Course, "Some Adirondack Trails," by Mr. Ralph de Lano, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Opening day, Spring Flower Show, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, until 10, through March 14.

Bridge Party, Boston Treasury Department Employees, ballroom and foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8:30.

Simmons Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, Mr. Bruce C. Hopper, speaker, on "Some New Aspects of Soviet Russia," Women's Republican Clubhouse, Beacon Street, 6:15.

**Theaters**

Colonial—"Too True to Be Good," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Hedda Gabler," 8:15.
Copley—"Your Uncle Dudley," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Roads to Life," continuous film from 1 to 11.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

New England Association of Teachers of English and Harvard Teachers Association: Annual conference, including special meetings, Harvard University, through March 18.

New England Farm and Garden Association: Annual meeting, address, "Doorway Gardens," by Mrs. Bryan S. Permar, College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 10:30.

Meeting, Howell Whist Club, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9:30.

Spring Flower Show, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., through March 14.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Christian symbolism, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "George Washington," 9:15, 11:30, 12 and 2. Meeting, Indian Pow Wow Club, 4: Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Fourth in Amy Lowell Memorial Poetry lectures for young people; reading and discussion of his poetry by Mr. Wilson MacDonald, auspices Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 4.

American Youth Conference: Meetings; luncheon meeting, Dr. James G. Gilkey, speaker on "The Americans of Tomorrow—Their Advantages, Their Handicaps"; Hotel Statler.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Lecture on "Contemporary Drama," by Mr. William M. Blatt, 1 Marlborough Street, 10:30.

Boston Council of Social Agencies: Luncheon meeting, address, "The Raising of Three Million Dollars for Boston Unemployment Relief," by Mr. Richard Whitcomb, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

**Music**

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Contemporary Japanese Paintings; Washingtoniana; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier Lithographs; Engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts Landscape Architects.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court**—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

**Boston Public Library**—Browning exhibition; Treasure room, Washington and Webster exhibits.

**Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street**—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

**Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street**—Sixth Annual Exhibition.

**The Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street**—Portraits by Boston Artists.

**Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth**—Water colors by Loren F. Willford. Etchings by Eugene Higgins.

**Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street**—Etchings by Livia Kadar and Washington portraits.

**Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Water colors and Sgraffito Prints by Eliot O'Hara and Sketches by Diego Rivera.

**For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor**

## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly cloudy and continued cold tonight and Friday, probably with occasional light snow flurries tonight; fresh west or northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 16.

**Massachusetts:** Snow flurries this afternoon and probably tonight; slightly colder tonight; Friday generally fair and continued cold.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Mostly cloudy with snow flurries this afternoon and probably in north portions tonight; Friday fair and continued cold.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Snow flurries this afternoon and probably tonight; colder tonight; Friday generally fair and continued cold.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh to strong west winds, shifting to northwest tonight, probably of gale force at times over south portion; partly overcast weather tonight and Friday, with probably snow flurries tonight.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City. | 20 | 28 | Montreal .... | 8 | 20 |
| Bismarck ... | -4 | 12 | Nantucket ... | 24 | 32 |
| Boston ..... | 20 | 34 | New Orleans. | 28 | 42 |
| Buffalo ..... | 14 | 18 | New York ... | 18 | 28 |
| Calgary .... | -18 | 2 | Norfolk, Va.. | 18 | 30 |
| Charleston .. | 30 | 42 | North Platte. | -6 | 14 |
| Chicago .... | 8 | 18 | Philadelphia. | 20 | 28 |
| Cincinnati .. | 12 | 20 | Phoenix,Ariz. | 52 | 76 |
| Denver ..... | -2 | 16 | Pittsburgh .. | 14 | 14 |
| Eastport, Me. | 20 | 32 | Portland,Me. | 16 | 32 |
| Hatteras .... | 26 | 40 | Raleigh ..... | 18 | 34 |
| Honolulu,T.H. .. | 74 | | St. Louis ... | 12 | 24 |
| Tp.m.March9 | 66 | .. | St. Paul .... | -2 | 12 |
| Helena,Mont. | -10 | 2 | Salt Lake City | 30 | 44 |
| Huron, S. D.. | -2 | 10 | San Francisco | 50 | 58 |
| Jacksonville. | 38 | 52 | SantaFe,N.M. | 18 | 42 |
| Kansas City . | 8 | 20 | Seattle ..... | 42 | 56 |
| Key West ... | 62 | 76 | Tampa ..... | 36 | 66 |
| Los Angeles . | 54 | 66 | Washington. | 18 | 26 |
| Memphis .... | 22 | 26 | Wichita,Kan. | 6 | 18 |
| Miami, Fla. . | 46 | 74 | Williston,N.D. | -8 | 12 |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 10. B—Maximum March 9.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday 1:19 p. m., Friday 1:34 a. m. Height of tides 9.1 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:14 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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# BETTER BRITISH TRADE FORECAST BY CHURCHILL

## Former Chancellor Comments on New Bank of England Rate

A definite step in the development of British trade is what Mr. Winston Churchill anticipates as a result of the reduction today of the Bank of England rediscount rate. The former Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain is in Boston for an address at Symphony Hall tonight.

Mr. Churchill's appearance here marks the culmination of an American tour in which he has outlined before more than a score of audiences between the Atlantic and the Mississippi River, "The Destiny of the English-Speaking Peoples." Tomorrow he departs from New York aboard the Majestic ready to "plunge into questions concerning the British budget," as he expresses it.

Commenting further on the reduced Bank of England rate, Mr. Churchill said the London Stock Exchange probably has foreseen the change and has therefore discounted it beforehand. He thought the Government should welcome it as perhaps one means for stimulating a further rise in the valuation of the pound sterling.

In an interview at the Copley-Plaza, Mr. Churchill touched briefly upon the Irish election, affairs in Palestine and the much-debated dole. Concerning De Valera's victory, the British statesman said he had foreseen it for some time, because De Valera's election was "the most unreasonable thing that could happen." From the point of view of Ireland it was "most inopportune," he added, while "it couldn't have come at a more convenient time for Great Britain."

Bishop William Lawrence, Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired, Mr. William Phillips, former Minister to Canada, and Mrs. Guy Waring composed the social reception committee which greeted Mr. Churchill at his hotel just before his visit to Governor Ely at the State House. The British statesman will have dinner with Mr. Thomas Nelson Perkins this evening.

## DONAHUE NAMED FOR SUPREME BENCH

Nomination of Judge Charles Henry Donahue of the Superior Court bench to succeed the late Justice James Bernard Carroll of the Supreme Judicial Court was announced yesterday by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. Judge Donahue has occupied the Superior Court Bench since Oct. 2, 1924.

In the meantime the Executive Council voted to request the Attorney-General for an opinion in connection with the nomination of Mr. Stanley W. Wisnioski as chairman of the State Board of Parole, action on which the council has again postponed for a week. The Attorney-General will be asked to decide whether or not the Governor can require the council to vote for or against confirmation of an executive nomination.

## MARKETING GROUP AIDING MERCHANTS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10—Business houses here are enthusiastic over results obtained from the marketing committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the coöperative office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Information on distribution and domestic marketing in general is obtained from the meetings which are held every other Friday. Mr. W. H. Rastall, chief of the industrial machinery division of the bureau, is to speak at the meeting tomorrow.

Objects of the committee, which was formed with coöperation of the Boston office of the bureau, are to assist business men to increase their efficiency, eliminate waste and to receive benefit by market analysis and sales research. Mr. Ernest I. Kilcup, treasurer of the Davol Rubber Co., is chairman of the new committee and Mr. E. C. Southwick is secretary.

## Bolton Leaves Antiquities Group

Retirement of Mr. Charles K. Bolton from the presidency of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, after 22 years of service, met with expression of regret yesterday when it was announced at the twenty-second annual meeting of the society.

Mr. Bolton will be succeeded by Mr. William C. Endicott of Danvers, it was announced, following the election of officers. Others chosen were Mr. Carleton R. Richmond, treasurer; Mr. Bertram K. Little, recording secretary; Mr. William Sumner Appleton, corresponding secretary; Mr. Thomas G. Frothingham, librarian, and Mr. George Francis Dow, director of the museum.

Those elected trustees for three years were Mrs. Bertram K. Little, Mrs. F. Gordon Patterson, Mr. S. Prescott Fay and Mr. Millard B. Gulick The Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse was elected trustee for two years.

## CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL OPENS HOBBY HOUSE

A two-room hobby house, built by boys and girls of the Cambridge School at Kendal Green, without a cent paid for outside labor, was opened today with a talk by Mr. Edward Yeomans, authority on hobbycraft. Mr. Yeomans, founder of the Ojai Valley School, California, has been instructing the pupils in miniature model building.

The hobby house is 30 feet square and 18 feet high and has two large rooms. Girls helped in building the shop even to the large fireplace and in sheathing the walls.

## LAMONT TO EXAMINE POSITION IN RUSSIA

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Mr. Robert P. Lamont Jr., son of the Secretary of Commerce, sailed yesterday to confer with officials of Soviet Russia regarding an appointment to teach the Soviet Union how to bring its cattle production to a parity with that of the United States.

He will spend six weeks in Moscow and then decide whether to accept the position. He said the task of increasing Russia's cattle production to the point sought by the Soviet —100 pounds of beef a year per capita—would require 20 years.

## Ritchie Stresses Balanced Budget Before Bankers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10—Necessity of a balanced budget, national and state, as well as a reduction in government expenditures, was stressed here last night by Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland as guest speaker at a banquet of the Rhode Island Bankers' Association.

"The country simply must realize the necessity of a balanced budget and must face the facts about it," Governor Ritchie declared. The American people, he said, will not be satisfied to assume heavier taxes unless they know they are necessary to meet the cost of essential functions of the Federal Government.

Much of the taxes collected today, Governor Ritchie declared, "is wasted on non-essentials, on unnecessary federal job holders and in inefficient methods."

Return to the basic principles of Government, demobilization of the federal army of job holders, rededication to those policies under which individual liberty is assured and individual initiative and enterprise encouraged and rewarded, were deemed necessary by the speaker.

"The American people must be aroused to demand sanity and conservatism in the fiscal policy of the country," Governor Ritchie declared, "and in that crusade the American banker must both lead and serve."

## Yale to Open New Gymnasium in Fall

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10—The Payne Whitney Gymnasium of Yale, being erected at a cost of $5,000,000, will be opened next fall, it was learned here today.

The building, designed by Mr. John Russell Pope of New York City, is the gift of Mrs. Payne Whitney, her daughter, Mrs. Charles Shipman Payson and her son, Mr. John Hay Whitney, Yale '26. Construction began in 1930.

The building is designed with three physical divisions; the central tower rises 200 feet and houses all the "working activities" of the plant; the right wing contains an amphitheater and the left wing contains a similar hall built around an exhibition swimming pool.

The group occupies an area about 700 feet long by 200 feet deep and is constructed of Briar Hill sandstone. The architectural style is an adaptation of English Gothic and is in character with most of the other important buildings at Yale.

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# LIVE IN THE AIR, ARCHITECT SAYS, TO SAVE BEAUTY

## Build Taller Apartments, He Says, and Use Saved Ground for Parks

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 10 — Higher apartments to preserve suburban beauty is the proposal of Mr. Electus D. Littlefield, member of the American Institute of Architects, submitted to the zoning committee on the President's home building conference. Outside of every city, he says, there are residential properties which are being cut into small lots, or covered with low, closely built apartments, with the result that the original charm is almost lost.

Cities, he urges, should take steps to retain the terrain in its original condition and to promote its utilization intensively by the erection of tall apartments with small ground coverage. This suggestion is the outcome of a study of the future development of the large estates at Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York.

It is not intended that this new development shall take the place of residential areas as usually provided for in zoning plans, Mr. Littlefield explained, but that in certain localities restrictions usual in residential districts shall be supplemented and modified so as to establish a new kind of housing plan.

"On the outskirts of great cities, occupying often strategic points of beauty and accessibility, are found," he said, "the well-established homes of families of wealth and position. These are surrounded by fine lawns, with handsome trees and shrubbery. As time goes on, the families move away and the intensive development of the city pushes in.

"Sometimes these districts are zoned for apartment houses, which are allowed to cover from 30 to 80 per cent of the plot and are limited in height from two to four or even six to seven stories. Let us suppose that their location and transportation facilities are such that there will be a continuing demand for accommodations in apartment houses covering 60 per cent of the plot. It is obvious that the same population would be accommodated by a structure occupying 30 per cent of the area and double the number of stories in height; or by a building occupying 15 per cent of the area having four times the number of stories.

"If, therefore, in zoning these old estates, the land coverage allowed for the buildings be made very small and the permitted height be correspondingly increased, it would be possible to maintain the unbuilt open land in much of its present sightly condition, with lawns and planting so that they will become small parks about residential towers and remain a continuing asset to their city.

## WALL STREET BLAMED FOR COUNTRY'S ILLS

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP) — Blame for much of the country's ills was placed Tuesday by Senator Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas, in a radio address, on the New York Stock Exchange and upon bankers who participated in the inflation of stock prices in 1928 and 1929.

The Senate Banking Committee will begin its inquiry into the stock market operations the latter part of the week in response to demands by Senator Capper and others. Meanwhile the committee is giving full attention to the Glass banking revision bill calculated to tighten up the banking system.

## *Cows Prefer Good Band, Radio in Barn Indicates*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., March 10— Turning the radio dial is part of the chores on the dairy farm of Shoemaker Brothers in Luserne County, Pa., according to Mr. J. D. Hutchison, county agent, representing Pennsylvania State College. Contented cows and happy helpers are results of installing a modern receiving set in the cow barns, he added.

Mr. George Shoemaker holds that music while one works is an excellent way to take the drudgery out of farming. Even the cows enjoy the programs and appear to be developing an appreciative ear for good music, he declared. In fact, they will temporarily forsake the evening meal to hear the latest song hits. They are especially interested in a good band concert.

## Plan to Prevent Idleness Told At Morgan Memorial

A practical example of the prevention of industrial unemployment by industrial democracy was pictured for members of the Morgan Memorial and the League of Neighbors by Mr. Powers Hapgood of the Columbia Conserve Company of Indianapolis at a joint luncheon gathering today at the Morgan Memorial headquarters. Mr. Hapgood is an outstanding worker for the cause of the Goodwill Industries sponsored by the Morgan Memorial.

In tracing development of the plan whereby employees share in the management and profits of an industrial establishment, Mr. Hapgood described the change in policy in the Columbia company and the results already achieved.

In 1917, he said, the owners began to turn the management over to the workers, the stockholders voluntarily surrendering their rights to control the policies of the business with the result that they now have no more power than those who are without shares. All the workers who wish to sit in council to decide the policies of the business may do so and each one has an equal vote in its affairs.

"Perhaps the most important thing we have done," said Mr. Hapgood, "is to abolish unemployment. We are paid by the week and retained by the year. We can be discharged only by vote of our associates. No deduction except by explicit act of the council may be made from our weekly checks. We are paid when we are incapacitated, and in our old age receive pensions, which vary in accordance to our needs and are not influenced by our position with the company.

"Our business has increased in volume, in profits and in standing with our customers. Most of us have progressed in our knowledge of our own special work and in the business problem with which all manufacturing concerns deal—production, sales, finance.

"Soon, out of the profits of business, we shall own all its common stock. When that time arrives it is our belief that we shall have built an industry in which sympathy, understanding and affection will be our guide, and that through these qualities we shall enjoy life in a greater measure than we have done heretofore."

## Organization Ability Is Shown by Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

Hitler was being allowed to organize a military aviation corps, in violation of the Treaty of Versailles, but with the Bruening Government's connivance.

The "fighting sections" of the party constitute an élite of picked men, divided into S. A. and S. S. men—those of the S. A. (Sturmabteilung), or storm detachments, detailed to keep order at any political gathering or to engage Communists in street battle when there is any tactical advantage to be gained, the S. S. men (Schutzstaffel) affording special protection to Herr Hitler, or any of the other party principals whenever they go out. They are also being prepared to fill the rôle of "political police" on the lines of the Russian G. P. U. when the Fascist state comes into being.

Each division of the storm troops has its own automobile and cyclists' corps and its own radio service. They wear the regulation brown shirts, with brassards featuring the swastika, collarless and with sleeves rolled up. The S. S. men, when in full ceremonial regalia, wear helmets.

Now that Hitlerism has permeated every section of the nation, it may be said that there are party "cells" in almost every business unit, throughout the state administration and in the Reichswehr. Communist methods of propaganda and organization are copied unashamedly.

The professional classes, which have been the hardest hit by Germany's financial plight, contribute a handsome quota to the party strength. There are Hitlerite associations of lawyers, doctors and school-teachers, and of course women's societies, enthusiastically supporting the cause of "national regeneration."

For the middle class in Germany the problem of unemployment is constant. In the space of four years the number of university graduates unable to find jobs has amounted to 120,000. But still the stream to the universities continues. Middle-class parents unable to offer any hope of employment in their own walk of life say to themselves; "Well, things can't go on like this forever; at least my boy shall have a good education." And the result of this revolt against "proletarianization" on the part of the white-collared is to make the universities the recruiting ground of the Hitler movement, the nursery of all who have faith in a new Germany.

Out of 110,000 students in the country today, more than 100,000 banded in the Deutsche Studentenschaft are in sympathy with the Hitler movement. They are not, however, members of the party, and the distinction is important, since the brain power in which the party is singularly lacking must come from the universities, if and when the hour of Hitlerism strikes.

**From Middle Class**

The party is recruited in the main from the small shopkeeper class, clerks and employees, hungry for romance and adventure, and the farmers and peasantry whose interests have been consistently neglected by the Social Democrats in their day of power.

For purposes of propaganda, Germany is divided into 30 sectors, with six or seven Hitler stump speakers accredited to each. Meetings are held to the tune of some 20,000 a year. How effective the oratory is, with the hopelessly unpolitical and now well-nigh desperate Germans, we saw at the Reichstag elections of September, 1930, and we see with every successive Landtag election.

Although the spoken word is accounted by the Hitlerites as much more important than the written, there are now a score of daily newspapers, 50 weeklies and various illustrated papers devoted to the furthering of their cause, besides innumerable pamphlets and broadsheets. Where the funds for the campaign come from no one knows. It is an open secret, however, that some of the chief representatives of "big business" have been for some time backing Herr Hitler in preference to Dr. Alfred Hugenberg and the old Nationalists.

## Republicans Urged To Resist Wet Plank

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EVANSTON, Ill., March 10—An appeal to resist efforts of wets to force their plank into the Republican Party platform has been sent out to prominent middle West Republicans by Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton of Boston, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Education Against Alcohol. Mrs. Tilton has the coöperation of the National W. C. T. U. in her efforts.

Five reasons for opposing a repeal plank are given by Mrs. Tilton. They are:

1. A repeal plank will lose the vote of the home-loving women of America.
2. Lose the border states.
3. Strain the West possibly to the breaking point as far as Republican support is concerned.
4. Do little good in the East, because the Republican Party there can never outbid the Democratic Party for wetness.
5. Completely destroy all chance of electing a Republican President in the fall.

## *Steps Into Mighty Shoes*

The Christian Science Monitor - Blank-Stoller, Inc.

WILLIAM A. IRVIN

groomed for a still more important position, but his name has not figured recently in the discussions as to who would succeed Mr. Farrell.

Like Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Irvin started his business career as a telegrapher with the Pennsylvania Railroad, later becoming clerk and assistant freight and ticket agent. In 1895 he entered the employ of the P. H. Laufmann Company, Ltd., at Apollo, Penna., manufacturer of sheets and tinplate, in the capacity of shipping clerk. There he worked his way up through all grades of employment to superintendent of the mill.

In 1900 the American Sheet Steel Company took over the plant and Mr. Irvin was transferred to the general offices of the company in New York. In 1904, when the American Sheet Steel Company was merged with the American Tinplate Company, Mr. Irvin moved to Pittsburgh and was appointed assistant to the operating vice-president in charge of plant operations. From that position he stepped into the vice-presidency of the steel corporation last September, since which time he has been in charge of operations.

# LABOR LEADERS WATCHING NEW U. S. STEEL HEAD

## Industry Also Interested in His Attitude on Wage Question

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 10—Discussion concerning the appointment of Mr. William A. Irvin to succeed Mr. James A. Farrell as president of the United States Steel Corporation centered today upon the question of whether Mr. Irvin would take the same stand as his predecessor against a drastic cut in wages of steel workers or whether he would support the policy of finance which seeks reduction of operating expenses that prices may be readjusted to new levels in order to stimulate sales and production.

Since the announcement of the appointment was made by Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the finance committee, it is assumed that Mr. Irvin is in accord with the position that wages must come down. Since he will assume what is generally considered the most important industrial leadership in America, it is likewise believed that not only will the steel business generally follow the lead set by the United States Steel Corporation, but that other industries will take their cue from steel.

In many circles this was interpreted as meaning that the drastic downward reduction in wage scales which bankers have demanded was at hand. It is the opinion of some bankers that this would be the turning point in the present economic era. With costs reduced, prices can be scaled downward and industry again operated at a profit, it is argued.

The man who is expected to take the lead in this movement is one of the many industrialists who have risen to positions of great influence without attracting nation-wide attention. His name does not appear in Who's Who in America, or in any of the directories of directors. When he was named vice-president in charge of operations of the United States Steel Corporation last September, it was assumed he was being

## Farley Is Cleared Of Theft Charges Made by Seabury

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, March 10—The charge of grand larceny against Mr. Thomas M. Farley, Tammany district leader who was recently removed from the office of Sheriff of New York County by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was dismissed by Judge John J. Freschi of the Court of General Session, yesterday, when he directed the jury to return a verdict of acquittal. Judge Freschi based his decision on lack of criminal intent on the part of Mr. Farley in retaining the interest money on litigants' funds intrusted to him as Sheriff, on which the indictment against him was returned.

The charges against Mr. Farley were originated by Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel of the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee investigating the Walker-Tammany administration in New York City. The inability of the former Sheriff to give a satisfactory explanation of his bank accounts, which were shown by the Hofstadter committee to be greatly in excess of his salary, caused his removal by the Governor. Testimony before the committee that Mr. Farley retained as Sheriff more than $15,000 in interest money on litigants' funds was brought before the grand jury, where it was converted into an indictment.

Counsel for Mr. Farley before Judge Freschi argued that the facts and the evidence clearly revealed that he had committed no crime and had, on advice of counsel, followed the practice of his predecessors in the Sheriff's office in retaining as his own unclaimed interest on money collected by his office.

He was specifically charged with stealing $118.75, a minute sum compared to the total brought forward by the Hofstadter committee counsel in public hearing.

## MEXICO PREFERS WOMEN TEACHERS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO CITY—Because of the apparent preference given to women instructors in the public schools, the proportion of men to women students enrolled in the National Teachers' School here has dropped to one man for every 11 women, the lowest ever recorded.

Last year's registration records at the school show that there was one male student enrolled for every four women.

## MOTOR TRANSPORT PARLEY

WORCESTER, Mass., March 10 (AP) —Representatives of seven motor trucking organizations in New England met here yesterday and voted to form the New England Motor Transport Conference. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and it was voted to seek uniform legislation for the control of the motortruck industry in the New England states and the promotion of highway safety.

# ACTION TO BAN SHORT CRUISES HELD UNLIKELY

## Congress Too Busy to Vote Bill Putting End to 'Nowhere' Trips

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 10 — "Cruises to nowhere," the name generally given to the week-end cruises now so popular out of New York, appear likely to continue unchecked so far as action at the present session of Congress goes.

Two bills are pending before both House and Senate which would stop this practice as well as forbid the use of the so-called "fighting ships" in competition with American lines, but it now appears most unlikely that a vote will be reached in the House this session.

The House Merchant Marine Committee already has reported the bills favorably, but the pressure of tax, appropriation, and economic reconstruction legislation is so great it appears unlikely any time will be found for their consideration before Congress recesses for the political conventions in June.

Meanwhile, the Senate Commerce Committee has submitted the same measures to a subcommittee for redrafting in accordance with testimony presented during the recent hearings. The chairman, Senator Wallace H. White (R.) of Maine, confidently expects they will be reported favorably by the committee and taken up in he Senate.

A lively interest has been aroused over the bills, which are intended, according to their sponsors, to prevent what they allege to be violations of existing laws reserving coastwise American trade to American shipping interests. It is contended by Senator White and by Representative E. W. Davis (D.) of Tennessee, chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, joint sponsors of the bills, that the practice of sending a cruise ship out of an American port to touch at some West Indies or Canadian port and return to the same or another American port is a violation of the intent of the law, although technically it is legal.

They point out the stop at some West Indies port is only an excuse to make the trip legal, and that actually the trade is in American passengers out from, and back to, an American port, and therefore an encroachment on the province of American shipping interests.

They also object to the use of large foreign ships, normally employed in transatlantic service, in competition with small American ships during the height of the season only.

American steamships engaged in coastwise trade are required to operate a regular service throughout the year. During the summer months their service to the West Indies is operated at a loss. They count on making their profit during the winter. But since the foreign lines put their most luxurious liners into the service during this period they are deprived of their one chance to make a profit.

## Roosevelt Gains Minnesota Party's Convention Votes

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 10 (AP)— Minnesota Democrats will contribute their 24 votes at the national convention at Chicago in June to the cause of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York in his drive for the party's nomination for President.

After a tussle over a microphone and the breaking of the presiding officer's table, the majority turned back a late boom for former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who was supported by Minnesota Democrats four years ago. The Roosevelt forces then took complete control of yesterday's state convention.

Defeated in their efforts to elect a convention chairman, ardent Smith supporters, including a large number who had been refused credentials, took matters in their own hands, held a rump convention, and selected another slate of delegates.

They instructed these delegates to seek seats at the Chicago convention but decided against instructing them to support any particular candidate. Later some of the bolters repented and drifted back to the official convention.

Roosevelt supporters fought down an effort to go on record for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and adopted instead a plank urging a state-by-state referendum. The rump group urged repeal but speakers in the official convention asked that party energies be devoted in the coming campaign to economic issues rather than to prohibition.


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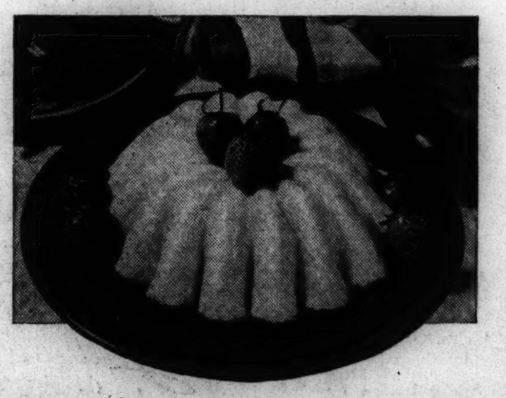
BAVARIAN PUDDING

as CHEF MOULIN of the Hotel St. George makes it



The Hotel St. George in Brooklyn is famous for its food. And one of the most popular desserts Chef Moulin serves is this Bavarian Pudding flavored with *Burnett's pure vanilla.*

**Bavarian Pudding St. George**

1½ cups milk — ¼ cup cream
1 tbsp. gelatine — 1 tsp. *Burnett's Vanilla*
¼ cup powdered sugar — 2 egg whites

Dissolve gelatine with a little of the milk. Scald the rest of the milk with half the sugar. Remove from fire, add gelatine and stir until dissolved. Cool. Add whipped cream and vanilla. Fold in the beaten egg whites with the rest of the sugar. Pour into mold and chill in refrigerator until set. Unmold, garnish with berries, and serve with vanilla or fruit sauce. Makes 6 servings.

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# Education in India by British Brings Two Divergent Trends

## Impact of Western Ideas Impels Faction Toward Complete Independence—Another Section Roused to Recapture Old Traditions

**WHAT BRITAIN IS DOING IN INDIA—Education**
*Fourth of Six Articles*

By PROF. L. F. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS

Professor of Modern Indian History, Allahabad University, 1914-19; Foreign Minister of Patiala State, 1928-31; Adviser to the Indian States Delegation at Round Table Conference, 1930-31; General Editor, India of Today Series.

Rather more than 10 years ago, when I still held a professorship of Indian history at an Indian university, I was discussing in a northern Indian club, what was then the new phenomenon of the noncoöperation movement. A peppery major-general, on the point of leaving India after some 30 years' military service, glared fiercely at me, and remarked with a snort: "All this is your fault. Look what a mess you educationists have made of a nice, peaceful country!"

What truth is there in this accusation? And if it is true, what does it amount to?

It cannot, I think, be denied that the system of education introduced by the British into India is the main ingredient of that hotly fermenting new wine, which is every day exposing to a greater strain the time-worn wine-skins of the country. This education has unlocked to Eastern minds the doors, previously closed, through which the political thought of the West has penetrated. In consequence, India, traditionally authoritarian in disposition, is becoming as impatient of control, and even of guidance, as were the nations of western Europe in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

**Two Antithetical Attitudes**

But it is important to notice that the dynamic attitude in education has operated in India in two ways, each of which looks at first sight antithetical to the other.

For whereas in the first place, Western democratic teaching has inspired one type of Indian thought with the urge toward democracy and self-government, so that educated India has for long been increasingly impatient of British rule; so on the other side, the impact of the new ideas has produced in another type of Indian thought an inevitable reaction, resulting in a conscious effort to recapture the traditional Indian outlook, and to reject with scorn the West and all its works. In the upshot, of course, both impulse and reaction, though mutually inconsistent, combine to attack Great Britain and all its works.

The system which has produced such remarkable results has been in operation now for more than a century. There are those who maintain that India possessed an elaborate system of mass education before British rule; and that this system withered and succumbed before the unkindly touch of the alien.

**Gave Religious Instruction**

The fact seems to have been that in certain parts of India, there still existed at the beginning of the nineteenth century rather ill-organized village schools, which occupied themselves with the traditional learning.

Later, owing to a course of development which will shortly be outlined, these schools tended to disappear. They only existed in some parts of India, and even there, were quite incapable of coping with the child population. In the second place, they occupied themselves largely with religious instruction, and were utterly unfriendly to the penetration of new ideas.

In the first quarter of the last century, the British administrators in India conceived it as an important part of their duty to educate and enlighten India, which, as it appeared to them, was sunk in darkness, heathendom, and ignorance. Accordingly, colleges were founded, endowments were established and—perhaps more important than all—a lucrative and honorific career in government service was offered as the prize of the successful student's endeavor.

**Hesitancy Between Goals**

For a little time there was hesitation as to whether the goal of this system of education should be Eastern or Western; but the "best minds" of India at the time—and not merely the famous minute of Lord Macaulay—emphatically determined the issue.

A great movement toward Western education grew up among the traditionally literate castes which constitute the middle-class intelligentsia; English gradually became a common tongue among the literate intellectuals of the different peoples and nations of India; and in the first early flush of enthusiasm, the traditional learning passed out of favor.

To produce a balanced system of education in these circumstances would have been difficult anywhere; in India, it was almost impossible. The funds available, though intrinsically very considerable, were infinitesimal in comparison with the field which had to be covered—one fifth of the population of the world.

In consequence, supply tended to follow demand; middle and higher education, including university education, absorbed everything; primary education, particularly in the villages where nine-tenths of the population of India dwells, was relegated very largely to the splendid voluntary work of the Christian missionary societies.

**Town-Village Gulf Widened**

Thus the gulf, always wide in India, between the town dweller and the village dweller, was farther widened. In the towns congregated an educated middle class, literate in English. The villager, and here again let us remember that he was nine out of every ten of the people of India, remains for the most part illiterate.

Thus it is that the educational system of India has grown up top-heavy, and despite the efforts which have been made, during the last 10 years in particular, to redress the balance, topheavy it still remains.

Throughout the whole of British India, only about 15 per cent of the males, and about 2 per cent of the females, are literate; and yet, so far as higher education is concerned, the percentage of the total population of provinces like Bengal and Bombay, which enter a university, is higher than the corresponding percentage in Great Britain.

That the difficulty has been largely due to the overwhelming mass of the Indian population is proved by the fact that several of the independent Indian states which have a comparatively compact area to deal with have succeeded in producing better literacy figures than British India.

**Repercussions in Politics**

In the state of Travancore, for example, male literacy is 38 per cent and female literacy more than 17 per cent. The corresponding figures for Baroda state are 24 per cent for males, and 5 per cent for females. But it is only fair to say that these results are far from being general; and the total figures for the independent Indian states, taken together, are slightly less favorable than the total figures for British India.

These peculiarities in the Indian educational system have produced direct repercussions upon politics. The Indian Nationalist movement has been largely directed by the urban educated classes; the rural masses have so far taken little part in it.

That does not mean to say that their attitude is not vitally important. Indeed, their growing restlessness constitutes perhaps the darkest cloud on the Indian political horizon today. But whereas the urban literate classes are converts to the ideas of democracy and self-government, the rural illiterates are steadily reacting, in greater and greater degree, against the rule of a strange people whose ideas are so different from their own.

**Both Desire a Change**

Thus, if we regard the problems of Indian education from the standpoint of their effect upon political ideas, we find that these problems involve the destiny of the whole population. The ideas of the urban literates and of the rural illiterates run together, in so far as they both desire to change the present situation, and to get rid, so far as may be, of direct British rule.

But when once British rule disappears, or is so relaxed as to be relegated to the realm of unconscious, rather than of conscious, ideas, the great antithesis between town and country will be revealed. The town is westernized, democratic and what the West would call progressive. The country is Indian, authoritarian, and tends to be reactionary. Which will win?

The answer to this question depends upon the rapidity with which the countryside can be educated. If mass education, and westernizing inspiration, can be carried throughout the length and breadth of the countryside, then it seems probable that the self-government which India will inevitably attain within the next few years, will be democratic in form.

**Democratic Régime Doubted**

On the other hand, if the task of rapidly educating something like one-sixth of the entire population of the globe baffles the resources of India, then it seems certain that though India will be self-governing, India will not be democratic.

Here then is the answer to the major-general. He was right in saying that the British educationists in India have converted a country which was (on the surface, at least) peaceable, into a land almost as distressful as the Ireland of tradition.

Yet the old peace was the apathy of age and decay; the new trouble is the sign and symptom of the stirrings of fresh vigor. Whether for good or for ill, the British in India have given India the best that they knew in the way of education. And, like the grain of mustard seed of old, from the small beginnings of a century ago has grown a mighty tree.

# Holland Brought to Tulips at Boston Flower Show

Photo by The Christian Science Monitor Staff Photographer

BACKDROP SCENE OF DUTCH GARDEN INCLUDES EVEN PROVERBIAL WINDMILL

## Tropical Plants Lend Fit Setting To Floral Design

A vast flower population has taken possession of Horticultural Hall with the opening today of the sixty-first annual springtime flower show. Gov. and Mrs. Joseph B. Ely were among those who attended the preview last night and received the first glimpse of the hall which was transformed into a parent garden, in which were set multitudinous orchids, roses, tulips, azaleas and miniature gardens.

Perhaps the Breck's greenhouse exhibit, with its backdrop of a scene in Harlaam, Holland, is evoking the greatest interest. All Boston could not go to Holland to see the tulips in their native setting, consequently by means of a painted backdrop Holland has been brought to the tulips.

Closely planted rows of tulips and hyacinths, in neat geometrical patterns, appear in the foreground of the exhibit. By dexterous use of perspective and color blending the flowers merge into the canvas and the beholder looks across flat distances, beyond rectangular patches of more flowers, to a close-cropped green around a windmill. The illusion is complete—the tulips have their windmill, and, it seems, the lush marshy vapors of the lowland country, and the exhibit contains the essential of art, organic unity.

Another exhibit of a jungle garden filled with banana trees and tropical plants, and imbued with motion and sound by a murmurous waterfall emptying into lagoons filled with water lilies, is eliciting almost equal appreciation.

## Music

**Tito Schipa**

Yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Mr. Tito Schipa, tenor, gave the final program in the series of Morning Musicales sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Mr. Schipa was assisted by Mr. Frederick Longas, pianist.

Mr. Schipa drew largely upon the Italian masters of song and opera for his program, and of the first group one remembers with pleasure the sustained loveliness of tone in "Che faro senza Euridice" from Gluck's "Orfeo" and the tripping quality of "Le Violette" by Scarlatti. "Plaisir d'Amour" by Martini brought the artist prolonged, and well deserved, applause, but of that group this reveiwer remembers with greatest pleasure "To the Children" by Rachmaninoff, in which Mr. Schipa found a vehicle for the display of the many facets of his art. In different vein but of equal worth was Debussy's "La Mandoline," which revealed the artist in a musically debonaire mood.

In his final group Mr. Schipa placed a pair of arias, "Lamento di Federico" from "L'Arlesiana" by Cilea and "Ella mi fu rapita" from Verdi's "Rigoletto," which demonstrated his ability to bring forward the dramatic element of a song sans the customary stage properties. Nor should one overlook his fine interpretation of "Marechiare" by Tosti.

**Ruth Posselt**

Last night in Jordan Hall, Miss Ruth Posselt, violinist, gave a recital under distinguished patronage. Miss Gladys Posselt was the pianoforte accompanist.

Miss Ruth Posselt is remembered as a "child prodigy" who gave great promise 10 years ago. This promise she has amply fulfilled. There is apparently nothing by way of technical difficulty which this young woman has not conquered. Octaves, thirds, trills of surpassing intricacy, all these are tossed off as mere trifles. In the "Variations on a Theme by Corelli," for instance, where pure intonation is an achievement of no small moment, Miss Posselt came through wholly victorious. Musical pyrotechnics also marked the performance of the third movement of the Goldmark Concerto in A minor, although they did not form the only distinguishing feature, for in the second movement Miss Posselt displayed a depth of feeling and richness of tone truly remarkable.

The "Love Song" by Suk was characterized by a feeling for breadth of melodic line and the "Hungarian Dance," by Rachmaninoff, was given with all the impetuosity demanded by the composer. Of course, Miss Posselt will not be content now until she has developed more completely the deeper interpretation which reveals the essence of the composer's ideas. When she shall have compassed those compositions which do not lean so heavily upon the dexterity of the performer for their interest, she will have attained front rank among the younger violinists.

G. M. S.

**STETSON TO RUN FOR HOUSE**

BANGOR, Me., March 10 (AP)—Mr. Clarence C. Stetson, chairman of the Maine Development Commission, yesterday announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Representative from the third Maine district.

## Geneva to Bar War in Far East

(Continued from Page 1)

cized and warned regarding the future.

The establishment of a committee which takes action out of the hands of the Council is regarded as definite progress. Warning to Tokyo that it cannot keep whatever gains it acquires and reference to withdrawal of troops from Manchuria are particularly forceful provisions.

Considering the fact that negotiations at Shanghai are underway to make the cessation of hostilities definitive and to expendite withdrawal of Japanese troops, it is felt that the Assembly could not have done much more, except on the score of frankness.

With hostilities practically ceased and the commission at work, it is considered that Far Eastern affairs have taken a big turn for the better. Inadequacies in the present resolution are freely admitted here. But they are blameable to the great powers and might have been much graver. Today's work is felt to be an excellent augury for the future, and the most hopeful sign for many weeks.

## Japan Moves to Open New Parley for Ending Conflict at Shanghai

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, March 10 — The peace movement in the Sino-Japanese dispute assumed definite shape today after a period of great uncertainty. Following the receipt of a Japanese note suggesting negotiations for complete cessation of hostilities and discussion of arrangements for withdrawal of the Japanese forces, the Chinese Government replied intimating its readiness to participate in such negotiations.

The Japanese note, transmitted by the Japanese Minister, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, through the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, declared that the Japanese are prepared to initiate negotiations in accordance with the terms of the League resolution of March 4. It added that it was a matter of urgent necessity to reach at the earliest date a definite agreement "for complete cessation of hostilities, and then discuss and determine an arrangement for withdrawal of the Japanese forces."

The note added that the Japanese had always presumed that the Japanese attitude was understood by the Chinese, but failing to hear anything from the Chinese since the League resolution was passed, they wished to make clear their readiness to negotiate along the lines laid down in the resolution.

The Chinese reply stated that the Chinese Government having accepted the League resolution was prepared to negotiate on the understanding as stated by Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese delegate at Geneva, that "(1) such negotiations be limited to matters pertaining to definite cessation of hostilities and complete withdrawal of the Japanese forces, and (2) no condition be attached to such withdrawal."

The note expressed China's readiness to negotiate, and added that the receipt of the communication "makes it clear that the Japanese are equally ready to enter into the proposed negotiations. The Chinese Government considers the way is open for commencing such negotiations."

Details as to the venue of the negotiations have not yet been announced, but Mr. Quo Tai-chi, foreign vice-minister, today declared that cessation of hostilities was the chief point, because, despite Chinese withdrawal beyond the 20 kilometer limit their lines continue to be attacked by Japanese who in places are well beyond this limit.

**Prepared to Negotiate**

The Chinese are prepared to negotiate to this end and have already ceased active operations. But they are still compelled to resist Japanese attacks, according to latest reports from the Chinese front line. If China has already withdrawn beyond the limit defined by the Japanese, China could not be charged with hostile action.

Mr. Quo, while welcoming the initiation of negotiations, revealed that suspicion of insincerity had arisen since China had accepted half a dozen proposals advanced by the Japanese, which the Japanese had failed to carry out. Admitting his desire to open negotiations immediately, he said that China was not willing to agree to a round table conference until the items on the agenda were known.

China's attitude toward the Manchuria and Shanghai questions has consistently been to seek a solution through the machinery of the League.

**Cleaning Up After War**

The peace negotiations have come at the end of a week's efforts to return to normalcy at Shanghai after the Chinese retreat of March 3. The area extending from Liuho on the Yangtse to Nanziang, and roughly along the Shanghai-Nanking railway to Shanghai, north of the Soochow Creek and the Whangpoo River, constitutes the Japanese sphere of military control, but there is no extension south of the river, which is still in Chinese hands. The Chinese troops are still stationed down the Shanghai-Hangchow railway, resulting in the Japanese cutting the line to prevent any movement there.

Nantao, Shanghai's south suburb and administrative seat of the city government, remains unoccupied by the Japanese and controlled by the Chinese police. Throughout the war area, efforts are proceeding to clean up the district, which is terribly battered by shell-fire, bombing, and fires. Kiangwan, Tazang, Woosung, and other villages, scenes of stout Chinese resistance, are in ruins, necessitating almost total rebuilding.

In Kiangwan it is impossible to trace some of the main streets owing to the tremendous destruction, which has resulted in half the village being one big mass of débris.

Over the countryside thousands of houses, chiefly Chinese country people's homes have been wrecked, while barbed-wire trenches and defenses have cut through fields and roads. At present only a few Chinese have returned to their homes, indicating uncertainty and lack of confidence in their temporary Japanese overlords, despite the broadcasting of proclamations by the Japanese urging the Chinese to return and resume their normal occupations so far as possible under assurances of protection.

**Settlements Near Normal**

Chapei remains the big problem, more than a third of the district being devastated and still empty. The Foreign Settlement authorizes coöperating with the Japanese to clean up the district, clearing the roads, maintaining sanitation and water supplies. The Settlement police have taken over control of some areas adjoining the Settlement territory. The Mayor, Gen. Wu Techen, has communicated with the Japanese offering to take over the ordinary municipal police services at Chapei, but the Japanese authorities have not yet replied.

The northern areas of the Settlement are quickly reopening. Public utilities are expected to be functioning normally in a few days, although considerable damage has been done on the North Szechuen road. Four municipal schools have reopened at Hongkew. Thousands of shops are reopening and many refugees are returning. Generally speaking business continues at a standstill, but a slow tendency toward resumption is noted.

The Chinese report 10,000 refugees already returned from Hangchow and the southern towns of Chekiang.

The relief question is dominant owing to the presence of hundreds of thousands of refugees and unemployed within the Settlement and the French concession, but a few factories have opened, easing the situation and reducing the unemployment. It is likely that many people will be unwilling to return to Shanghai so long as signs of improvement apply only to the foreign settlements and not to the countryside where Japanese continue to patrol.

The curfew order in the Settlement was modified on Saturday night; the closed hours are now between 11:30 p. m. and 4 a. m.


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# HIDDEN MONEY FORCES MEXICO TO MINT MORE

## Plan to Increase Silver Coinage Immediately Is Announced

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

MEXICO CITY, March 10—Señor Albert J. Pani, Minister of Finance, in his first public statement since assuming office in January, forecast last night the immediate coinage of an additional amount of silver pesos to correct a "deficiency in the internal circulation," the exact amount of which would be determined by the monetary council of the Bank of Mexico.

Señor Pani's declaration, distributed to all correspondents, was taken to indicate that there would be an additional issuance of paper currency to the extent asked by banks and with the backing of silver pesos to be coined. In making the statement Señor Pani said the aim of the department "is to put an end to the deflation of currency without causing inflation," and as a corrective measure, the proposed coinage of supplementary silver pesos is "not intended to cover deficits in the budget, but only, and exclusively, to re-establish the equilibrium of money values."

The present abnormal situation shows two phases, Señor Pani said, first, the scarcity of circulating money for the necessities of domestic commerce, and, second, the depreciation and fluctuation of international exchange. The country's present silver coinage, he said, is 197,000,000 pesos, an amount declared to be much too small for a nation of the extent and peculiar conditions of Mexico.

"Much of this," Señor Pani said, "is hidden away because of a monetary scare, although it is not possible to estimate the amount of coin thus taken out of circulation."

The present monetary instability, he continued, can be counteracted only by supplying sufficient currency to satisfy the needs of national commerce.

Under the plan unfolded by Señor Pani, the Bank of Mexico would be restored to its former position as the regulator of monetary circulation, and empowered to determine the necessities, amount and classes of coins to be coined, and in what quantities, with power to act independently of the Government, from the buying of metals for these uses to the production of coined money.

# Chicago Freshmen To Face New Test

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, March 10—In choosing its next batch of freshmen, the University of Chicago will take into consideration not only the ability of the applicants, but the character of the high schools from which they come, the university announced yesterday.

"We propose to weigh the student's record in terms of the school where he achieved it," said Mr. Roy W. Bixler, registrar of the university. Heretofore the university regarded as eligible for admission students whose grades ranked them in the upper half of their high school classes. But Mr. Bixler found in a study of 7660 high school seniors that there was, according to his measurements, a surprisingly wide variation in the average intelligence of graduating classes in the 50 schools he studied.

The average for the lower half of one school might be higher than the average for the upper half of another school, he reported. So the university has decided to grade the high schools and accept students from only the upper quarter of one, perhaps, but from the upper three-quarters of another, depending on its rating.

# Permission Asked To Use Root Note On Court Formula

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 10—Advocates of the World Court have asked consent of Mr. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State and author of the so-called "Root formula" for permission to publish a letter defending the formula, for use in the present heated contest going on behind closed doors in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana, leader of the fight for the court, has requested permission to make public the letter, written, it is understood, some time ago.

Action of the committee yesterday in postponing until next week discussion of the protocol leaves the World Court fight little changed. Advocates and opponents of the court both claim eventual victory, and much confusion exists over the technical legal questions involved.

A supporter of American adherence like Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, minority floor leader, indicates the belief that the Reed resolution constitutes a new American reservation, and that accordingly it must be submitted to the other powers for ratification. Other supporters of the Court, on the other hand, take a contrary view.

At the same time, opponents of the Court appear to be equally divided. If the Reed resolution constitutes a reservation, it will mean that the whole procedure of submitting back the Senate's proposal to 40 or 50 other signatories must be undertaken again.

# Lions Clubs Aid Anti-Hoard Drive

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, March 10—More than 500 Lions Clubs throughout the country are actively lending their influence to the national anti-hoarding campaign in motion this week, while the International Association of Lions is using its influence on all members, it was reported here yesterday.

A seven-point prosperity program has been advocated by Lions International, and the 500 clubs which have signified their active coöperation have committees at work. The program urges people to pay debts, buy normally, place savings in savings accounts, invest in good securities, stocks, bonds or real estate, purchase American Bankers' Association or American Express cheques, start a good legitimate business or buy one already established, or if necessary deposit money in postal savings accounts.

Mr. Melvin Jones, founder and secretary-general of Lions International, is a member of the advisory committee of Col. Frank Knox, chairman of the national committee against hoarding.

## He Finds It Worth While to Live

The Christian Science Monitor Photo

DANIEL C. BEARD
National Boy Scout Commissioner.

# *Carry 'Packs' Without Protest, Beard Tells Scouts of America*

## *National Commissioner, Speaking at Valley Forge on Washington's Anniversary, Cites 'Loads' Borne by Great Figures of History*

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

*The following speech was delivered by Mr. Daniel C. Beard, National Boy Scout Commissioner, at Valley Forge on Washington's anniversary.*

Distinguished Guests and Fellow Scouts:

All within hearing of my voice please stand at salute while we, one and all, repeat the scout oath:

On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout law; to help other people at all times and to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

Thank you.

There is more than usual solemnity and meaning to our oath when taken where so many American Scouts suffered terrible privations, but it is pleasant for us to think that while we were repeating the Scout oath, there was an invisible troop of old Continentals in their ragged regimentals standing at present arms; each one with a pack on his back.

Every man must carry a pack. Among the sourdoughs of the wilderness they have a saying that one must not fight his pack, that is, one must not fret and whimper because of his load. Up north there are two kinds of packs—the hiking pack and the portage pack. The hiking pack is much lighter for the good reason that it must be carried day after day, week in and week out, but the portage pack is as heavy as a man's strength can bear and he can carry it only because he knows that at the end of the portage he will drop it, and this knowledge gives him strength to carry a heavy load.

In the White House President Hoover is, today, staggering under the weight of a heavy portage pack, but he has the grit and, with our help, will carry it. Our distinguished guest, General Pershing, carried a pack all through the World War. It was no hiking pack but a heavy portage pack and, while no one could see the pack on his back, nevertheless it was there and consisted of the tremendous responsibilities and anxieties he had to carry.

Here at Valley Forge, the half starved, half frozen Continentals carried their packs of misery, but their splendid loyalty and patriotism gave them strength to carry on. George Washington stood over six foot in his stockings, erect and straight as a ramrod in spite of the heavy portage load he bore. Washington did not fight his pack, he did not whine or complain, and he won. The lesson that Valley Forge teaches all the Scouts of today is that Washington succeeded because he did not fight his pack. . .

There is no one in the world who can escape carrying one. With you boys it may be an unsympathetic school teacher, employer or even parents who do not understand and appreciate the meaning of Scouting, or it may be studies in which you are not interested, but which you must pursue in order to make your grade. Of whatever your pack consists do not fight it, but keep your Scout smile as you march along.

My delightful friend, explorer, author and artist, Belmore Browne, has permanent scars on his shoulders from the straps of his pack. Whenever the pack became too heavy he would think about the good times he had at the Camp Fire Club dinners, and before he knew it he would be trudging along humming a camp fire song and forget all about his load. In this way he learned to forget his pack, and by so doing was enabled to mush over the arctic wastes with dog teams and to be the first man who made the ascent of Mt. McKinley.

Just remember, boys, that at no time in the history of America has it been more worth while to live and work than at the present day; at no time has America seen greater need of just such an organization as ours, where the boys may learn the eternal principles of service, justice and the necessity of being heart and soul unreservedly with the United States in the great work which is before it, to preserve the priceless heritage of the privilege of living a decent life in our own great Republic.

[This is one of a series of articles on Scouting which appear on the first four Thursdays of each month. On March 17 the article will deal with European Boy Scouts.]

# Farmers Improve Quality of Cotton In North Carolina

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—While North Carolina has joined with the other cotton producing states in acreage reduction, with the result that 300,000 acres devoted to cotton in 1930 were planted in food and feed crops in 1931, stacking up a net reduction of 28 per cent since 1929, there is coupled with this agricultural policy a movement to produce more and better cotton to the acre.

All reductions have been voluntary and these will, no doubt, continue during the coming planting season, when this state's live-at-home campaign will be taken into its third year. However, cotton planting will not be entirely abandoned but the quality of the crop will be improved.

Despite unfavorable conditions which prevailed throughout 1931, North Carolina farmers saved $20,000,000 through the production of food and feedstuffs at home, according to official figures. While there was a sharp decline in the aggregate amount brought by all crops, a large share of this falling off was due to slumps in the prices of cotton and tobacco, especially tobacco, which will this year be abandoned by many farmers.

The incentive to grow the weed continues to dwindle, while the urge to raise more food and feed for the needs of humans and livestock is gathering strength. Intensified and diversified farming seems destined to replace the old one and two-crop system.

# Ford Plant Moved 200 Miles in Day

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Moving a huge factory in 24 hours from the north to the south of England complete with its workers and their household goods, has just been successfully completed. The achievement marked the transplantation of the British Ford motor works from Manchester to the largest automobile factory in Europe at Dagenham, Essex, on the outskirts of London.

Forty-six special trains conveyed more than 6000 tons of machinery over the 200-mile journey. Every trainload was dismantled, packed, taken to Dagenham, unpacked, re-erected, and in working order within 24 hours of the start of its journey.

The entire Ford production for England is now concentrated at Dagenham on a floor space of 1,000,000 square feet. The factory has its own dockyards, with a sluggish river current swirling round the largest pier ever erected on the Thames. The factory blast furnace is the biggest in Britain and the only one in the south of England. In full working order it is hoped that the factory will employ 15,000 to 20,000 workmen with an automobile output of about 20,000 annually.

# TRADE TEACHERS ARE SHOWN NEW RESPONSIBILITY

## Men Must Be Taught, They Learn, to Take Up Jobs Strange to Them

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 10—The problem of retraining men for new fields of work will become more acute with the return of normal economic conditions, Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, told vocational education leaders from 25 states here last night.

"A million or more workers unemployed today," he declared, "can never return to their old jobs. After a prolonged period of depression," he explained, "business never resumes by doing the world's work in the same old way. It resumes by developing new ways of work, by introducing new processes and new machinery and by organizing on a new basis, both geographically and financially."

Mr. Doak estimated that the placement service of the Department of Labor will have to coöperate with the vocational education service in "hundreds of thousands" of cases in fitting the unemployed worker into this new industrial order.

Reviewing the growth of the vocational education program, Mr. Doak cited that in 1931 more than 1,126,000 boys, girls, men and women, were enrolled in vocational classes under the Smith-Hughes Act, which has been in operation 15 years. A large percentage of this enrollment, he said, was adult workers—farmers, miners, craftsmen and housewives in evening classes. Another large group, he said, was made up of boys and girls who had left school to go to work and were enrolled in part-time classes. The remainder were continuing in full-time school, but were devoting a portion of their time to specific training for entrance into some vocation.

The United States is using today 42,000,000 horsepower in its manufacturing industries which reduced to man power means it is employing machines to do the work which would require more than 300,000 workers unaided by machines, the Secretary of Labor pointed out. He impressed upon his audience that, if vocational education is to be effective, it must play its part in alleviating the evils of unemployment by keeping workers trained to do the nation's business, not in the way it was done last year or 15 years ago, but in the way the nation requires it to be done today.

# Astronomers Plan To 'Shoot' Eclipse

PHILADELPHIA, March 10 (AP)—The Franklin Institute of this city is making preparations to photograph at Conway, N. H., the total eclipse of the sun on Aug. 31. The camera apparatus to be used will be 85 feet long and will be erected in a field adjoining the athletic field of the A. Crosby Kennett High School at Conway.

The exposition will be headed by Mr. James Stokley, associate director of the Franklin Institute Museum in charge of astronomy, who has returned from New England where he made arrangements for the observation.

Mr. Stokley said today that the August eclipse will be the most favorable one for observation from an astronomer's point of view that will occur in the present century. The next total eclipse in northeast United States will occur in 2022. There will be one in the northwest United States in 1945 and in 2017 there will be another total eclipse whose path will be across the country from California to North Carolina.

# Three Schools Set Up by Tech Under New Plan

Plans for subdivision of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology into three schools and two divisions for administrative purposes were announced yesterday by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the institute, following the regular meeting of the corporation.

The subdivisions are to be the School of Science, School of Architecture, School of Engineering, Division of Humanities and Division of Industrial Coöperation. A graduate school embracing engineering, science and architecture is also to be established in recognition of the importance of the graduate school, Dr. Compton said.

Dr. Samuel C. Prescott, head of the department of biology and public health, has been selected as dean of science, Prof. William Emerson, head of the department of architecture, will be dean of architecture. Dr. Vannevar Bush will be dean of engineering. Dr. Bush has also been selected as vice-president of the institute.

According to Dr. Compton, "the new plan of administrative organization . . . is a natural extension of the administrative plan begun two years ago with the appointment of a chairman of the corporation as well as a president of the institute." The three schools, he said, comprise those departments in which degrees are given, whereas the two divisions are essentially "service" divisions.

# Washington Topic Of Masonic Talk

Stressing the significance and close connection of Freemasonry with the early history of the United States, and particularly with the life and actions of George Washington, Mr. Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master and recognized authority on Masonic history, gave an hour's address on "Washington as a Freemason" at the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge at Boston Masonic Temple yesterday.

Recognition of the Washington bicentenary was officially observed. Special programs bore copies of the Houdon bust of Washington, and a brief account of his Masonic career. A song written by a member of the Weber Quartet and entitled "The Father of Our Nation" was sung by that group.

Mr. Johnson described the adherence of Washington to Masonic ideals and teachings throughout his entire career, particularly during the Revolutionary War. He referred to the memorial on the banks of the Potomac, to be dedicated next May, as the greatest memorial to any individual in the world.

# DRY UNITS PLAN CAMPAIGNS AT PARTY PARLEYS

## Protection of Prohibition Planks Is Aim; Groups to Confer

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 10—Efforts to assure adoption of dry planks in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties, convening in Chicago in June, get under way here tomorrow, with a meeting of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment.

The executive committee of the Board of Strategy has been called upon to settle on plans to be carried out previous to and during the Chicago conventions. The duty of this board, according to Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, secretary, is to prepare reports on candidates and planks, prepare measures to safeguard dry planks, and to generally supervise the work carried on by the Conference of Organizations.

Dr. Dinwiddie explains that work is starting earlier this year than in 1928, for after the last national conventions it was decided that more timely efforts should be devoted to the preparation of data which representatives of the organization might carry with them to national conventions.

In connection with the efforts to keep liquor out of the platforms, Dr. Dinwiddie said that attempts to bring about a vote in Congress to consider a repeal or change of the Eighteenth Amendment were unfair, for dry forces should not be called upon to help the wets take the first step.

"The wets," he said, "should not ask the drys to register such an opinion, for such a vote could well be considered as 'wet' since it would have been forced through Congress by the anti-prohibition element."

Prohibition, he said, should be given a "sporting chance to demonstrate what it can do, as so far it has worked to the advantage of the country, economically and morally."

# *Rail Automobile Makes Record Run*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A pneumatic-tired automobile with flanged wheels made a run here last week from Miami, Fla., over the tracks of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, covering the 406 miles in 378 minutes. The average speed was 64.39 miles an hour.

The seven-passenger automobile made four stops en route for gasoline. Value of the development, according to railroad officials, will be that buses may be used on rails for short hauls, eliminating the cost of a $100,000 engine.

Although the test was made with an automobile, railroads intend to build special cars designed to carry the same number of passengers as the Pullman.

# Bounding, Bouncing Rubber Pavements Only Wait Lower Costs, Expert Asserts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10—The day when rubber paving would be cheaper for the paving of streets and highways than brick and concrete was envisaged at the convention of the American Society for Testing Materials, meeting here yesterday.

"Rubber paving blocks are now being used on bridges and elsewhere to deaden the noise of traffic," it was stated by Mr. N. A. Shepard, director of chemical research for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. "But although it has been proved that rubber paving blocks greatly outlast any other paving block, the cost still is too high to make the use of rubber paving general. But I believe the time will come when rubber will be cheap enough to make this possible."

Speakers brought out that the laboratory test tube and the declining price of rubber in the world markets was responsible for the widespread usage to which rubber had been put in the last decade. It was said that 10 years ago rubber was used chiefly for the production of automobile tires but today is being used for articles as soft as rubber balls and as hard as fountain pens. It is today a $1,000,000,000 industry, speakers declared.

Rubber toys, including the large fantastic shapes of animals to be inflated, have become one of the popular outlets for rubber, it was observed by Mr. Arthur W. Carpenter, manager of the testing laboratory of the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio. He said several of the big Akron companies have gone into the manufacture of rubber toys in a large way and next Christmas will see more of these rubber toys than ever before.

## COURSES ON MONEY PROPOSED IN SCHOOLS

Establishment of special economic courses to teach the fundamentals of money and credit to Massachusetts school children was suggested as a possibility by Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education, at a meeting of educational committee held under the auspices of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization, yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. The proposal was advanced as a method of avoiding situations that demand anti-hoarding drives.

A committee was appointed to plan the dissemination of information against hoarding to the school children of the State. Mr. James J. Quinn, superintendent of schools, Winchester, Mass., is to head the committee. Educators from Boston, Newton, Melrose, Springfield and New Bedford are among the committeemen. Mr. Burr F. Jones and Mr. Frank P. Morse of the State Department of Education were appointed to serve.

## MOTOR FRAUD INQUIRY BORROWS SPECIAL AID

Mr. Frederic A. Crafts, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, has been "loaned" by the Middlesex prosecutor's office to Mr. William H. Hitchcock, special commissioner, to aid in prosecution and investigation of automobile and insurance fraud cases. Mr. Hitchcock is conducting the investigation and prosecution under appointment by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

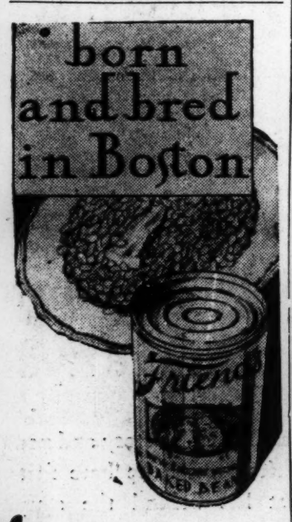
Mr. Crafts has been successful in prosecuting fraud cases in Middlesex County. According to reports he will continue in the state-wide inquiry indefinitely. The investigation includes doctors, lawyers, claimants and insurance employees.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. M. L. Hensley, Kansas City, Mo.
Lady Astley-Cubitt, Bermuda.
Michael Gussitt, Bermuda.
Charles C. Bentley, La Canada, Calif.
Elmer R. Tindall, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. F. H. Beckley, Sheridan, Wyo.
F. H. Beckley, Sheridan, Wyo.
Mrs. Dorothy Enemark, South Hadley, Mass.
Mrs. Robert F. Knapp, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Miss J. Anis Linscott, North Conway, N. H.
Mrs. Eugenie Black, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Arnold C. Lachenauer, Bergenfield, N. J.


born and bred in Boston




Ever since Colonial days, people have associated baked beans with Boston . . . and anyone who has eaten them knows that real Boston baked beans taste different from any other.

Friend's beans are real Boston baked beans . . . prepared in the approved Boston manner. They are baked in pots in old-fashioned brick ovens all day long till they are rich brown in color and have a full flavor impossible by any other process of cooking.

You'll never know how good beans can be till you've tried Friend's. Serve Friend's brown bread with them, and you have a perfect Saturday night combination.

FRIEND BROTHERS, INC.
Melrose Station, Boston, Massachusetts

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Buy your Easter Hosiery at Whitney's

*Choose from these brands:*
*—Gotham Gold Stripe*
*—Kayser Meshes*
*—The famous Pemberton*
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CLEVELAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
Incorporated
*Offers Opportunity*
The humanitarian work carried on by the Anti-Vivisection Societies needs your continued financial support. Donations received and memberships gladly added to our roll call.
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Cunningham RADIO TUBES

What a difference in price!
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| TYPE | PRICES YEAR AGO | PRICES TODAY |
|---|---|---|
| C 324 | $3.30 | $1.00 |
| CX 326 | 1.75 | .80 |
| C 327 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| CX 345 | 2.00 | 1.10 |
| C 347 | 3.00 | 1.55 |
| CX 380 | 1.90 | 1.00 |

Season your OYSTERS with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE and taste the difference

High hat Securities

Yes, we're pretty "high hat" about where *we* invest our depositors' money. We have to be. The law says, "No foreign bonds. Nothing but A No. 1 gilt edge securities, *for you.*" That's because we're a mutual savings bank.

This high hat policy is for *your* protection as well as ours. It's laws like these that make mutual savings banks *safe!*

$1 starts you, putting your dollars to work where you needn't worry.

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4th Avenue at 14th Street
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*Very Moderately Priced*

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GRACE & MERIT
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BUFFALO, N. Y.
Claremont Millinery
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GRACE & MERIT
109 Main St.

NORFOLK, VA.
RICE'S, INC.
352 Granby St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
LA PAIX
1118 Chestnut St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
David's Peoples Store
211 E. Main St.

SCRANTON, PA.
Lackawanna Millinery
433 Lackawanna Ave.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
C. E. Chappell & Sons
205 S. Salina St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
MORRISON'S
1109 F St. N. W.

WORCESTER, MASS.
GRACE & MERIT
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NEW YORK, N. Y.
Hotel Astor Chapeaux
Hotel Astor
Times Square

L. M. Blumstein
230 W. 125th St.

I'M CURIOUS AS A CAT ABOUT YOUR SNOWY CLOTHES. HOW DID YOU EVER GET THAT CLOTH SO WHITE?
THERE'S NO SECRET ABOUT IT, CLAIRE. MILLIONS OF WOMEN GET SNOWY CLOTHES THE SAME WAY I DO
I USE RINSO. IT SOAKS OUT THE DIRT — IT SAVES ME, SAVES THE CLOTHES —SAVES MONEY, TOO
WONDERFUL! I'M GOING TO GET SOME RINSO TODAY! I'M SICK OF SCRUBBING AND BOILING FOR HOURS
H. A. Voight

Why waste your strength? Get whiter washes *easily*

WHY scrub? Why boil? Use the soap that *soaks* out dirt! You'll get the whitest, brightest wash you ever saw. And you'll like the way the washable colored things stay so fresh and new. *Safely.*

Never mind how hard your water is. Forget about softeners! Rinso is all you need. Cup for cup, it gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Creamy, *lasting* suds.

Wonderful in washers, too; the makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso. And nothing like its lively suds for dishwashing! Get the BIG package.

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROTHERS CO., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Rinso
The granulated soap for tub, washer and dishpan

# THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Chip Baker at Signal Valley

Part II

BUT during the next few days, Chip had cause to wonder if he were really making good. At meal times, clad in a white apron, he found difficulty in carrying great bowls of stew and potatoes and platters of meat to the hungry laborers who sat on benches before the long mess hall tables.

And after breakfast, there was always wood to split for the cook's woodbox, a container which had a way of getting empty all too soon. He liked the thrill of splitting a length of stovewood with a single blow, but it was hard work.

When at last the evening dishes were washed and put away, Chip went to Barry's cabin and talked.

Barry, he found, worked as a ranger on fire patrol in summer and went to forestry school the rest of the year. He showed Chip the wall map of the country for a hundred miles around and pointed out the territory he patrolled on Star each day before "reporting to the chief." And Chip found him a mine of information on firefighting and woodcraft lore useful on camping trips. Star, too, became his friend and nuzzled into pockets to see if Chip had brought an apple or a potato from the cookhouse.

With a sigh of relief, Chip noted that the first week had gone by and Superintendent Gavin had evidently forgotten him. The work was heavy, but after the first few days he grew accustomed to his new tasks. What he had expected to be a summer vacation, with pay, turned out to be hard work.

But Chip didn't mind work; he was learning things strangely different from his city life. Barry taught him something of woodcraft, and the air was bracing when he got up in the morning. After getting used to the swing of his ax, he found the woodbox easier to fill, making it possible to get time off to take a swim in the lake.

When the day's work was over, the men washed up and sat around in front of the mess hall waiting for Chip to blow the dinner horn. Hungry from their labors under the mountain sun, these bronzed, stalwart fellows rushed into the hall and fell straightway to eating.

* * *

But one evening, Chip's twelfth in camp, the men did not rush in to dinner. With the sounding of Chip's horn, a man came out of the timber shouting, "Fire! Slash's on fire!"

Laborers, cooks, dishwashers—everyone ran to the felled timber area to fight fire, catching up axes and shovels as they ran. Big Jan Hoogs rushed into the choking smoke of the burning slash pile extending toward the timbered ridge and pulled away great boughs, roaring in flames from the burning pitch.

Chip was halfway to Gavin's cabin before he remembered that the boss had driven to Greenville across the mountains to have some welding done on a broken digger blade. He turned and ran to Barry's cabin, for Barry of all men could best direct the fight to keep the slash fire from the deep woods.

"Barry!"

He burst into the cabin and found it silent, empty. Star's saddle was gone and Barry's broad Stetson was not on its peg. Barry was still out on patrol.

For a long moment Chip stood in the empty cabin. Outside he could hear the crackle of flames and big Jan's frantic voice as he exhorted his men to pull the fire apart.

Chip opened the ranger's tool box and drew out axes and shovels. And from a tin box in back of Barry's stove he seized a handful of—matches.

Burdened with tools, Chip ran as fast as he could to the clearing. The slash pile, extending down the hill from the timber line, lay like a burning fuse about to set off a powder magazine. Once in the woods, the strong easterly breeze would fan the pitch-fat flames through the treetops at a roaring pace. The camp was in danger, and, so too, was the sawmill which furnished boards for construction work.

He must find Jan!

Into the choking smoke he ran toward the sound of Jan's big voice; Jan fighting a losing battle with flames that swept up the hill toward the timber.

"Jan!" he called, seeing the huge fellow toss aside burning limbs that the average man would have had trouble to move.

Jan turned at his call. "Get out of here, sonny! Ye'll get yourself burned!" His usually jovial blue eyes were wildly frantic as he wiped great beads of sweat on his woolen sleeve.

"We've got to set a backfire and let her burn herself out!" Chip shouted, cupping his hands that Jan would hear him above the roar of the fire and shouts of the men.

"Set another fire!" ejaculated Jan. "We got plenty trouble wit one!"

"But that's the way Barry would fight this fire. He told me how it was done the other night. We'll clear a place up near the timber and let the wind carry our backfire down to meet this blaze."

To Jan it seemed plausible. He became calmer with a plan of direction to follow. "Dot's a funny way but ve try it," he said.

* * *

Soon Jan and his men had cleared an open line, 20 feet wide, and scraped it clean of pine needles.

"Now we must guard it so that no burning twigs will get into the woods," Chip said, and Jan stationed men along the cleared area.

Chip drew out his matches and set fire to the slash below the guarded line, watching with satisfaction to note that the sputtering flame, whipped to a roar by the easterly breeze, swept down hill to meet the oncoming fire.

"If this wind holds out, we've got it tamed," he told Jan, who leaned on a shovel, still panting from the exertion of clearing slash.

"Ya!" said Jan. "Set a fire to whip anodder." He grinned widely, showing white teeth in a sweaty, cinder-grimed face.

The wind suddenly veered. Small boughs, alight with flaming pitch, whirled up into the smoky, heated air and fell near them. But Jan's men along the timber line beat out the flames and shoveled the scorched needles back across the fire break. The backfire, in the meantime, gave them an additional hundred feet of smoking black cinders for protection.

Just then Barry and Gavin, the sour-faced superintendent, were seen running up from the direction of the camp.

"Good work, Jan!" shouted Gavin. "You saved the camp. Couldn't have done better if I'd been here myself."

But Jan went up to his boss and conversed in low tones, while the other's face showed great amazement.

Then Gavin walked over to where Chip, leaning on his shovel, watched the two walls of flame meet in a crackling roar.

"Young fellow," the superintendent said, in a strange though still harsh tone, "who gave you authority to boss my men around in my absence? And look at you! All covered with soot and ashes. Do you think you can wait at table in a dirty apron like that? You're fired!"

Chip, taken aback, was conscious for the first time that he still had on his apron, an apron white and newly-laundered when he had come out on the mess hall porch to blow the dinner horn.

"You're fired," Gavin said, but his smile belied the harsh tone. "You're through. No kitchen flunkey can come into these woods and boss my men around in my absence!"

"Well, I —" Chip began.

But Gavin cut him short.

"You're fired from that job, but if you're good at figures, you might fit in as timekeeper. The Big Boss wants Tierney down at the power house job." Then Gavin's voice returned to its customary gruffness, "But you've got to make good!"

"Try me," said Chip. V. C.

## How to Make a Japanese Dish Garden

The boy or girl who wishes to make a tiny Japanese dish garden, similar to those sold in florist's shops, may easily do so—and quite inexpensively. Since the charm of these wee gardens lies in the resemblance they bear to quaint Japanese gardens, it is best to study pictures of Japanese scenery as well as the artistic arrangements of dish gardens in florists' shops before attempting to make one.

The first step in making the garden is the selecting of the flat, shallow dish which forms the base. It may be possible to use one of mother's beautiful lusterware or pottery bowls if she has no objection. But if a bowl must be purchased, many attractive ones with simple lines and pleasing colors may be found in the 10-cent store. Even bulb bowls may be used effectively if the young gardener remembers that because the bowl is small only a few plants and figures should be placed in it. Otherwise the arrangement is overcrowded and most unattractive.

Certain stores carry all things necessary for the dish garden—the pebbles or charcoal, the tiny cacti and other plants, the moss and the figurines and tiny bridges, birds, fish and lanterns. Some stores offer a combination package of the wee Japanese figurines for people who wish to spend a minimum of money.

But if a boy or girl wishes to make a game of seeing how inexpensive a hobby dish gardening may be, he or she has many a delightful surprise in store. Pebbles left over from former bulb gardens are useful for the dish garden. Moss and other tiny plants may be found in the woods or purchased for a small sum at the 10-cent store. With ingenuity, small houses and figures may be fashioned from modeling clay, or, if this is impossible, again purchased at the 10-cent store. And a mirror fringed with green is a good substitute for a pool.

To arrange the dish garden, first place a layer of pebbles or charcoal on the bottom of the dish to prevent mold from forming. Over this pour a little water to provide moisture for the Spanish moss which should next be placed in the dish. The dish garden has now a pleasantly green lawn, and with a little ingenuity in the use of material may soon become a charming scene of a mirror-pool spanned by a dainty bridge, small trees in the form of wee plants, and gay peaked-roof houses perched here and there.

## The Secret Out

The Christian Science Monitor-Topical Photo from Wide World

SHARING THE FIRST BATCH

This Picture Was Taken on an East Yorkshire (Eng.) Poultry Farm. The Twins Have Divided the First Batch of Chicks, and an Easter Egg Furnishes Two Cozy Nests.

## Mail Bag

**Painesville, Ohio**

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the letters in the Mail Bag and have taken many of them to school for my classmates to read. We all like to hear news from children in other countries, as it teaches us many things which are not found in our textbooks.

The Monitor has been a great help to me in my school work. As soon as articles and illustrations appear which I think will be helpful in my studies I clip them and file them. I have one box for articles helpful in geography, one for science, one for literature and English, and so on. Pictures and interesting articles are always welcome for our notebooks when studying certain subjects. I also have a large scrapbook filled with pictures of opera stars, famous orchestras, and musicians, and articles about music in general, which I have gathered together from newspaper clippings. The Monitor is just brimming with valuable information of every sort needed in school work.

We live in Painesville, Ohio, a very pretty little city. Our streets are bordered with maple trees and most of them are paved with red bricks. Almost everybody has a lawn and flowers. We are near Lake Erie and enjoy the beautiful scenery of the lake, besides swimming, etc. Many nurseries are located in this vicinity, which ship trees and shrubs to all parts of the world. Painesville is only 30 miles from Cleveland and so is close enough for us to enjoy the privileges a large city offers.

I am 12 years old and am in the seventh grade in Junior High School. I also attend the Christian Science Sunday School. I should like very much to correspond with girls in other countries, and will be grateful if you will list my name among the Mail Baggers.

Phyllis Mae D.

**Grand Saline, Texas**

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I have gained many correspondents but, as you see, I am eager for more. I have learned much about other countries from my "corries," so they have been educational as well as entertaining.

A letter from a girl in South Africa, recently published in the Mail Bag, made me smile, for she said that many people thought they lived in a jungle with lions at their back door. This reminded me of the conception many people have of Texas. It is synonymous with wild West, cowboys, Indians, etc., to them. Many of my pen pals are very surprised when I tell them I've never been near a ranch, nor have I seen any cowboys dressed in anything but overalls. But some people will always be convinced that Texas is a dangerous State to enter.

Zella M. H.

**Honolulu, T. H.**

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl (well, perhaps not so little—I am 17!) in Hawaii. I can imagine what vistas of beauty come to one's mind at that word "Hawaii." I have been here about 11 years, with several trips to the coast in between, and I love it.

I should like very much to correspond with girls in France or Switzerland. Oh, I can tell of so many wonderful things! I'm sure somebody would like to hear of them. All about the surfboard riding, our volcano, the hulas, the songs, the beach at Waikiki, the moonlight, and pali—and, oh, so many more!

Hoping to hear some good news soon.

Margaret B.

**Dallas, Texas**

Dear Editor:

I have read the Mail Bag every day it is published for the last three months, and in all but two I have seen a letter or two from towns and cities in districts that are famous in the mineral world for their different beautiful specimens of minerals. If I could correspond with some of the writers I could tell them where and how to look for specimens.

I am interested in minerals both for beauty and for their scientific value as I hope to be a mineralogist. But if one is looking for a hobby, I would say collect minerals. Beautiful crystals and masses of blue, green, red, orange, purpule, shining black, snow white and of sparkling clearness are found in the mineral kingdom. And looking for them in rocks and crevices, well there is no better exercise, and the thrill in bringing a new specimen to light is about as much fun as hunting buried treasure. (That is an old Spanish custom in Texas.) If anyone will write me I will describe some of my minerals to them.

Boys and girls living in the New England states, Cripple Creek district in Colorado, Arkansas, Cornwall and Cumberland, England, Switzerland, Transvaal, South Africa, Ceylon, Brazil and many other places have a large field to work in.

If you think minerals would interest you write me a letter. I am 16 years old.

Leighton A.

**Los Angeles, Calif.**

Dear Editor

I'm a native Californian and a true westerner. (Please don't anyone think I mean there are Indians and cowboys, etc., running around here, for I don't.) However, I'm naturally interested in other places. I'm also interested in other people.

Dramatics, play writing and acting are my hobbies. Not because I live within arm's reach of Hollywood, either. Again—I'm interested in other things. Athletic contests, for instance. I'm an exceedingly ardent football, basketball, track and baseball fan. By the way could anyone tell me what "Roque' is? If they would they'd certainly settle an argument.

I'm a college freshman and could be really glad to tell anyone anything they would care to know about California's two largest universities (U. S. C. and U. C. L. A.). Well, here's hopes for correspondents of all types from all places, interested in all things.

Margaret H.

The following would like to receive letters:

**From Girls**

Florence B. (12), Torrance, Calif.
Mary H. (12), Torrance, Calif.
Kathleen T. (12), Los Angeles, Calif.—Belongs to Girl Scouts. Interested in stamps.
Mildred Belle G. (13), Webster Groves, Mo.
Dorothy S. (13), Charlotte, Mich.—Interested in music, reading and outdoor sports.
Dorothea F (13), Oakland, Calif.
Betty P. (14), New Milford, Conn.—Especially from Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas.
Virginia P. (14), Hollywood, Calif.—Interested in reading, archery and swimming.
Doris J. (15), Bogota, N. J.—Especially from western states, Florida and Georgia.
Ruth W. (16), Jackson, Mich.—Interested in sewing and fancy needlework.
Dorothy L. (16), Medford, Ore.—Interested in reading, writing stories and outdoor sports.
Margaret K. (18), Chicago, Ill.

**From Boys**

Louis M. (12), Torrance, Calif.
Raymond M. (13), Osone Park, N. Y.—Studying French.
Walter S. (15), San Diego, Calif.
Morgan L. (17), Cleveland, Ohio.
Heins A. (17), Breslau, Germany.

**Over 20**

Phyllis W., Saskatoon, Canada.
Olga Jameson B., Indianapolis, Ind.
Ruby H., Joliet, Ill.—Interested in travel, art and weaving.
Inez F., Maysville, Ky.
Lucy B., Binghamton, N. Y.
F. M. B. (Mr.), Tacoma, Wash.—Interested in flowers and gardens.
Jack G., Chicago, Ill.
A. Wallie G., Chicago, Ill.

**RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE**

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

## The Adventures of Waddles

1
BOB SEAL IS ODD,- TO BE PRECISE, THE ODDEST THING I'VE SEEN ON ICE.
2
AND YET, DESPITE HIS SHAPE AND FLAP, HE IS A MOST RESOURCEFUL CHAP.
3
HE DOES NOT SING, OR DANCE, OR RUN; STILL BOBBY HAS HIS SHARE OF FUN.
4
FOR ALL HIS ACTS, TO ME REVEAL HE IS CONTENT TO BE A SEAL.

## Students at Geneva

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Geneva

IMAGINE a misty winter morning, sun trying to break through vapors that swirl above the blue-green Rhone and indigo Lake Geneva. Only in the valley is it murky, for by climbing into an odd-looking little cog-wheel train that soon shows it has ample power and stamina, it is possible to enjoy bright sunshine on the top of Mt. Saleve.

From that steep ledge that almost overhangs Geneva lying below on the west, there is a fine view of the Alps on the east, the long ridge that leads up to the summit of Mont Blanc casting a shadow which imagination helps to form the profile and triangular hat of Napoleon in repose.

All the mountains are bright. It is surprisingly warm, even amid the snow, above the mist. On another day, when there is time for a longer trip, up the lake is the Rhone Valley, with canyons leading off to Villars, Chessieres, Bretaye and other places made for skiing or sledding. The sun is so warm that it gives a tan, yet breath frosts a bit in the air. In the shade, the snow makes its cold felt.

On this morning the city has its interests in spite of the mist. Bicyclists hurry past the Hall of the Council General of the League of Nations. There are so many that arm signals have to be used. All sorts of persons pedal along. Baker boys carry huge baskets on their backs, balancing without apparent effort.

Outside the hall, gendarmes in long capes and black Napoleonic hats, direct lines that form at some entrances. At other doors, limousines draw up with pennants streaming from their radiator caps to show what country's delegates are arriving at the Disarmament Conference.

The line at one entrance around the corner from the delegates' door is long. It is the place for the general public to obtain tickets. Several students wait. Ten o'clock is not many minutes away, and still the door does not open. Another student comes along, with a ticket. Where did he get it? Special office for students? Away to procure them and into the hall just as the session starts.

**Watching History in the Making**

Throughout the conference students are given every opportunity to watch history in the making. Some schools give permission to attend conference meetings in place of other studies. The University of Geneva, the Postgraduate Institute of International Studies, the Institute of Education, and the Women's School of Social Sciences, encourage attendance at as many sessions as possible.

Nor is it only at the Disarmament Conference that young people have entrée. While the League Council was hearing the final appeal of China and the last defense of Japan, just before the dispute over Shanghai was turned over to the Assembly, many students sat on the edge of their seats, with seasoned newsmen who admitted it was the most dramatic meeting they had ever attended. It was held in the famous Glass Room in the Palace of Nations, where the Secretariat has its headquarters. So urgent was the session that it sat from 4:30 to nearly 9 o'clock.

Students not only attend meetings, they hold their own. Last October the Students' International Union started preparing for the Disarmament Conference by forming discussion groups. Mr. Francis Colt de Wolfe of the American State Department, then working with the disarmament section of the League, helped them. Later, Mr. F. T. B. Friis, Danish member of the same section, met with them.

While James Frederick Green of Yale was in Geneva, after presenting the appeal of the Intercollegiate Disarmament Council of America to a plenary session, he often took part in student meetings. At one large session for students only, he spoke for America.

**In the Cause of Disarmament**

Then the biggest affair to date was held. In addition to student speakers, a former woman member of the German Reichstag, Frau Dr. Lüders, took part in the meeting to support disarmament. It was held at the Students' International Union. Mr. Hoo Chi Tsai, vice-president of the Chinese arms delegation, and M. Louis de Brouckere, Belgian Senator and arms delegate, were among others on the program.

While students in Geneva have special opportunities to work for disarmament, it is one of the main purposes of this work to encourage peace activities in the nations where such activities are most needed. After all, nothing can be done at Geneva unless each nation has a strong policy in favor of disarmament. So students, who eventually have so much to do with paying the bills for armaments and fighting any possible future wars, are deeply concerned in the problem of disarmament.

As James Green said to the conference—and he was enthusiastically received—students have "lost interest in being prepared for cannon fodder." The myth of romantic war has been exploded, he added, and the "whole glorious temple of Mars has crumbled into ashes."

Losing interest in armaments means the gain of a positive and active interest in disarmament. This interest is growing and will ultimately sweep on to victory with a world-wide student army organized for peace.


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# THE HOME FORUM

## The Quest for the New

SOME few weeks ago I found myself at a gathering of professional men of varied interests, who were engaged in discussing one of those bewildering problems of world economy that, for the time being, seem to defy all attempts at solution. The meeting fared no better with its problem than might have been expected, and finally came to the rather evasive conclusion that such a problem might better be left to the discernment of younger men, who would be more accessible to "new ideas."

The decision interested me, partly because not one of those present, so far as I could judge, had reached the age at which Aristotle wrote his *Politics*, or Mill his *Political Economy*, or Beethoven his *Ninth Symphony* or Tennyson his *Idylls of the King*, and partly because it was clearly of a pattern that may be found in other places and other meetings. It seemed to exemplify the remarkable faith in the "new idea" that in the past decade has become so widely accepted in the business, art, education, law and politics of the western world as to have assumed the status and authority of a cult. And it set me wondering what this new tutelary genius of the day may be and how it is carrying out its functions.

If the "new idea" has such immense practical value to the age, as an almost universal solvent of its accumulating problems, and if openness to receive it is above all things to be desired, it must be definable, one would suppose, in terms of logic, or of ethics, religion, social science, or of some branch of speculative thought that our savants can determine—for its newness alone would scarcely seem to offer a complete badge of its potency. But, strange to say, I have searched the writings of contemporary pundits in vain. The "new idea," wherever it is mentioned, seems to be taken for granted as though it carries its credentials in its name.

The circumstance that the "new idea" is believed to be peculiarly available to younger people is, I believe, merely incidental. Every age likes to place inhibitions upon itself. And if the present age chooses to believe that men and women above a certain period in early middle age cease to be open to new conceptions, we are merely reverting, temporarily, to well-remembered days in the past—say, the age of Rip Van Winkle who, returning from his deep sleep on the mountain—presumably at the age of about fifty—"took his place on the bench, at the inn door, and was reverenced as one of the patriarchs of the village."

Nevertheless the prominence of youth in the matter does indicate a kind of general assumption that the "new idea" should be sought by setting the gaze toward the future and away from the past. I am doubtful whether the present, with its incalculable fluidity, is admitted to the formula.

I will confine myself, therefore, to the future—the place that is presumably the home of the "new idea"—and the past—the place that the "new idea" is reputed to abhor—in an effort to find out how far the one or the other may be, as Canning might have said, called in to redress the balance of the present.

* * *

In the future we find a clean-swept region, unhampered by boundaries or restrictions, fit to house any manner of castle, city or utopia that our ingenuity may devise. We may plant there, if we wish, a world closely compacted by marvelous mechanical devices, a world that knows no East or West, no empty spaces or backward people, a world where space and time have so shrunk that we can encircle the globe over a week-end, commute daily from arctic to tropics, talk at any moment with friends ten thousand miles away and see their forms as we talk. We may arrange that quick motion, leisure, comfort and wealth shall be available to all with the minimum of human effort.

Or, if we prefer it, we may plant a world in which the individual yearning for a more ideal existence has become predominant, in which the desire for continual motion, for much transporting of the physical body from place to place, for quick contact, ease, comfort and wealth has declined, giving place to thought for higher satisfactions and for humanity's less material needs.

Indeed, there are no limits to the kind of people, ideals and institutions we may set in the time ahead, for there is no form of test as to their practical validity; and most of us, in our youth at least, have erected our improved worlds there. Admittedly it is a fitting and an inspiring home for the "new idea."

* * *

Behind us lies a vast territory that is not clean-swept, but a veritable lumber-hoard of discarded human achievement, some of it worthy, some worthless, some of it realized, some abandoned, some of it, in a new form, operating today, much of it outworn traditions no longer serviceable. The work is done. We cannot plant in these parts. But we can choose what we gather. It is a region that yields what we wish to find.

Threading our way past the failures, errors and excesses that lay piled up in the past, we may find there great achievements: the foundation of the Christian era, the art of moderation as practiced by the Greeks, the art of good government as practiced by the Romans, the art of enriching the individual and social life by culture and graces in a score of civilizations—great truths of the past that are for all time. Whether we wish it or not, these things are the fundamental bases of human thought today. They remain for guidance, correction and test.

Each of these two regions, then, has the advantages and disadvantages of its geographical setting. In each humanity may find much that is useful. The region ahead is the more immediately attractive, perhaps, by reason of the freedom, the unfettered inspiration and the empirical delights which it offers. But these good things are still in unregulated and incomplete form. Moreover, it is a region of planting without harvesting; and, as those of us who are gardeners know, between planting and gathering-in is a long-drawn-out period of care and devotion. If a gardener does nothing but plant new seeds—or in other words if one is permanently receptive to "new ideas" without selecting any to nurture and bring to fruition, then I see little prospect of avoiding that state of quickly changing convictions prescribed by the disastrous gospel of expediency.

* * *

Eager young men and young women are leaping forward in tens of thousands with bright notions, and, as we have seen, much reliance is placed on their flashes of inspiration for a new and better order. Yet only those who are prepared to support their preliminary flashes with perseverance and sacrifice till completion is attained have much of value to contribute to the social good. The world, after a decade of intensive innovation, of plantings and replantings, is already beginning to ask—where is the harvest? What humanity is obviously yearning for today is not so much a crop of quick-ripening "new ideas" as the steadying influence of genuine ideals. And idealism has been well described as "an optimistic state of mind in which men are prepared to sacrifice themselves for some good aim or purpose which they have set before them."

In establishing ideals, I do not see how it can be either easy or safe to dispense with the past. De Quincey once wrote: "To think profoundly, it is indispensable that a man should have read down to his own starting point, and have read as a collating student to the particular stage at which he himself takes up the subject." How can a young man, opening his career in the abnormal period at the close of the war, and seeing the world recklessly given over to the development of machinery and industry, be expected to do otherwise than assume human ideals to be encompassed in the need for more machinery, quicker motion, with the welfare of industry as the predominating motive, unless he has learned from the past that humanity has a far greater heritage than this?

It is in the moderation, the culture, and above all the charity rooted in the past that he will find the test for his ideas of progress. He will learn the solution of many a modern problem from one brief essay of Bacon's, which tells that "the desire for power in excess caused the angels to fall," and the "desire for knowledge in excess caused man to fall," but that "of charity there can be no excess, neither can angel or man come to danger by it."

H. J. S.


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## The Pacifying Influence of the Olympiads

It must have been at the games that the sculptors gained their inspiration, and saw the models which they translated into terms of beauty in marble. This was possible because in the early days and the best periods there was no trace of professionalism, or the specialist, and the Pentathlon was introduced as early as 708 B. C. This consisted of five events—running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, and wrestling. The prize, only a crown of wild olive, was given to the best all-round man. . . .

All over Greece we may be sure that every boy practised these five parts of the Pentathlon, hoping that he one day would be able to represent his city at Olympia. This great festival was first held in 776 B. C., and then every four years until A. D. 393.

Now we come to another useful purpose which the games served in Archaic Greece—they helped to keep the peace. We have seen that the people were quarrelsome. . . . The authorities at Olympia, every four years, sent heralds, wearing crowns of olive, to all the Greek states to proclaim the Truce of Sport. So for a time all the Greeks forgot their quarrels and engaged in friendly contests.

In the evenings, after the games, the people could talk to one another. We do not realize today how necessary talk was to the Greeks. There was no wireless, no newspapers, or printed books, so people had excellent memories, and the news was passed to one another by word of mouth. We can be quite sure at one fifth-century Olympiad the history of one Herodotus, an Ionian, was discussed by his fellow-Greeks.

They came from all over the Greek world and camped on the plain. Here there would have been a veritable town of tents, with stalls for food, and camp fires—rather like a fair in the Middle Ages, or a great rally of the Scouts of today. Competitors arrived at Olympia some while before the festival, and went into training—as well, they had to satisfy the judges that they were of Greek birth.

The festival lasted for five days. All the competitors sacrificed to the gods, and swore that they had been properly trained, and would not cheat at the contests. The games opened with chariot and horse races, and then followed the Pentathlon.—MARJORIE and C. H. B. QUENNELL, in "Everyday Things in Archaic Greece."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Louis H. Ruyl

*Chestnut Street, Salem, Massachusetts*

SECOND only to the pride they felt in their fleet clipper ships must have been the pride of the Salem shipowners in their stately mansions. Go to the old Massachusetts coast city, as did the Boston artist, Mr. Louis H. Ruyl, and you will find them still crowding the tree-shaded streets, with possibly the finest examples grouped together in Chestnut Street.

The shipowners had not always lived there. Formerly they built their homes nearer the harbor, so that from the upper stories in Derby Street the merchants might catch the white shimmer of their own wide sails and sniff the raw salt wind of spring. Every inch of those ships was intimately known and loved. For often the shipowners also sailed their own ships, as did the master mariner in Mr. Joseph Hergesheimer's Salem novel "Java Head," that shipmaster who so astonishingly returned one day from a delayed voyage with a Manchu wife on board. From the upper front chamber of the House of the Seven Gables, one may still watch the jerky movements of the little boats in the harbor, from which the lovely clipper ships have retreated for all time.

Later certain of the shipowners, having arrived at a position of opulence and retired from the sea, built themselves new and more luxurious homes in a part of the town quite removed from the harbor. Others quickly followed their lead. Most of the Chestnut Street houses were built just after the decline of commerce, that is to say, early in the nineteenth century. Already Squire Tucker, one of the dignitaries of old Salem, had planted the first of the chestnut trees brought from the neighboring village of Topsfield.

Architects from all over the world hurry to Salem to study these Georgian houses; and in the North and the South and the West they are busy reproducing the Corinthian porches, hand-tooled lintels and Palladian windows of Chestnut Street. The brick mansions stand squarely to the street, discreetly hiding away their rose gardens and wistaria-hung arbors in the rear. The years have stolen nothing of their amplitude and poise and grace. Perhaps the doorways receive most admiration, and justly. It is said that the majority of them were the work of the men who carved the ships' figureheads, but certainly the most distinguished of all were by the hand of Salem's renowned carver, Samuel McIntire, whose skill served to combine various architectural types in such a way as to conform remarkably well to the Georgian ensemble. It is odd to reflect that seldom even in England does one come upon such pure examples of the Georgian as are still extant in two Chestnut Streets of New England—one in Boston, the other in Salem.

Often there are McIntire mantels inside, too, and other treasures untold, so rumor has it: treasures of ivory and china, teak wood and sandalwood, India silks and camel's hair shawls. There are commodious Chippendale chairs and corner cupboards lavishly stocked with heirlooms of Chinese Lowestoft. But few strangers are permitted to see them. For aristocratic Salem still holds aloof. Only the privileged mount those granite steps, between the delicate iron hand-rails, and go in at the beautiful paneled doors. Outside the chestnuts stir mutely in the summer air.

## An Irish Picnic Party

It was August Bank-holiday, which falls on the first Monday of that month, and is observed in Ireland by professional and business concerns. Race meetings, picnics and sight-seeing parties are the order of the day.

One of my most vivid motor drives was on such a holiday. The car was an early Ford model, which today would look like Elijah's chariot. Twenty-five miles an hour was a "break-neck" speed in those days.

We set out from Kilkee, a beautiful seaside town in County Clare, to visit a lighthouse located where the majestic River Shannon joins the broad Atlantic Ocean. Two cars with six passengers tightly jammed into each rickety vehicle sped along the road, making more noise than a battalion of field artillery. But noise and appearances never interrupt the gayety of an Irish picnic party!

From little whitewashed cottage windows faces peered out at us in amazement; and, on looking back, one could observe the figure of a man or a woman, or both, the latter clasping a child's hand, rushing to the open door (Irish doors are always open) to catch a glimpse of a "headless coach" trailing a cloud of dust which acted as a kind of smoke screen.

I shall never forget the agility of the Irish hens we met along the road! There were black hens, white hens, brown and speckled hens. Elegant roosters stiffened with indignation at our intrusion into their peaceful world, while their scared female community flew into a panic and performed miracles of self-preservation by scurrying across the road under our cars and arriving at the other side uninjured but vociferously scolding and flapping their wings.

Flocks of geese suspiciously glared at us with one eye, keeping the other fixed on a possible course of escape. The gander would crane his snakelike neck, uttering protest in a voice that sounded like rapid exhalations of deep breathing. An occasional dog, sleeping in the sunshine beside a half door, would leap to his feet with remarkable speed and follow us, barking fiercely to proclaim his thorough disapproval of such an unearthly invasion.

The only animal which seemed indifferent to our existence was a gray donkey, occupying the middle of the road and engaged in a revelry of his own.

He lay on his back rolling from side to side, raising a cloud of white dust. It was evidently a donkey's holiday. We were forced to stop the car. We tooted the horn and yelled at the top of our voices, but he only nonchalantly surveyed us with an air of indifference that conveyed a bigger estimate of his own intelligence than ours. One of the party was forced to leave the car and, with a little more than verbal persuasion, assist the animal to a place of safety.

On we drove without further interruption, to the top of a long gradually sloping hill which jutted out into the sea. Here the lighthouse was situated. The view from its turret was simply poetry. The blue-green Atlantic Ocean beat itself into foam against the jagged rockbound coast. Across the wide mouth of the River Shannon towered the blue and purple hills of Kerry.

Our war with the hens and geese was soon forgotten here, and I would battle with far greater forces to sit on that green mossy cliff again, while someone unpacked a lunch basket and handed round the sandwiches.

N. F.

## Gjestfrihet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

OM ENN en broket skare gjester kan stimle sammen foran våre tankers dør, er det oss selv som avgjør om de skal få komme inn: vi er våre egne tankers vert og kan gjøre et klokt og veldisiplinert utvalg. Når dette gjennemføres helt ut, vil der ikke mere være nogen forbrydelse, sykdom, sorg, eller mislykkede foretagender. Selv om nogen utiltalende gjester kanskje har hatt tilhold i vårt mentale hus i lang tid, kan de ikke forbli der, og heller ikke nye trenge sig inn, når vi lærer å utøve mental censur. Dette lærer Christian Science oss.

Det er innlysende at der først må være en fast standard eller målestokk efter hvilken vi kan bestemme verdien eller verdiløsheten av våre tanker. Derfor viser Christian Science hen til Gud, det ene uendelige og fullkomne Sinn, som den eneste der utsender og styrer sanne tanker. Når vi begynner med denne rette målestokk, vinner vi evnen til å skjelne, utvelge og forkaste mentalt. Denne Videnskap erklærer: "Vit da at du eier uinnskrenket makt til å tenke og handle rett, og at intet kan berøve dig denne arv og synde mot Kjærlighet" (*Pulpit and Press*, av Mrs. Eddy, s. 3).

Når et menneske higer efter absolutt sann tenkning, kan en falsk tanke melde sig og antyde at det vilde være formastelig å strebe efter fullkommen mental disiplin. Utgår denne tanke fra det fullkomne guddommelige Sinn? Hvis vi gav rum for den, vilde den føre oss opad eller nedad? For å kunne føre til sanne resultater må tanken utgå fra guddommelig Sannhet; den må bære intelligensens, renhetens, harmoniens og fremskrittets stempel.

"Jeg vet de tanker jeg tenker om eder, sier Herren, fredstanker og ikke tanker til ulykke." Ved det ringeste tegn på forstyrrelse, ved den ringeste antydning til fristelse, skulde vi derfor gjøre gjeldende vår rett til kun å gi rum for de tanker som Gud, guddommelig Kjærlighet, nærer med hensyn til oss. Vi skulde hurtig velge ut de rette mentale gjester, som er overalt, og skulde likeså hurtig avvise de falske tanker, som hverken har noget sted eller tjener nogen hensikt i den sanne bevissthet. Andelig sans, som alltid er gjestfri mot det gode, vinker inn gjester som glede, livslyst, vennlighet og en skare andre. Med et sådant utstyr, med åndelig rustning, kan vi vandre jordens veier i et nyttig, lykkelig og harmonisk liv.

Vårt arbeide består således i å uttrykke årvåkenhet og lydighet ved å opretholde den tankestandard som forherliger Gud og velsigner menneskeheten. "Stå vakt ved tankens dør. Når du slipper inn alene sådanne slutninger som du ønsker å se manifestert i legemlige resultater, vil du styre dig selv harmonisk" (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, av Mrs. Eddy, s. 392). Dette bud kan adlydes konsekvent gjennem erkjennelsen av at det guddommelige Sinn er den uophørlige kilde til sanne idéer. Salmisten var tydeligvis opmerksom på dette; for han skrev: "Hvor vektige dine tanker er for mig, Gud, hvor store deres summer! Vil jeg telle dem, så er de flere enn sand." Her er tankenes kostelige beskaffenhet så vel som deres ubegrensethet antydet. Hvert menneske har faktisk til en viss grad bevist dette. Der finnes neppe nogen som ikke mange ganger har fordrevet utålmodighet med tålmodighet og uvennlighet med vennlighet. Den hvis tenkning er om bare halvveis sann, gleder sig ved tilsvarende resultater. Men det skulde være hvert menneskes mål å gjøre sin tenkning helt og holdent sann gjennem anerkjennelsen av at det guddommelige Sinn er det eneste Sinn.

Når vi motstår falske tankeprosesser og gir rum for de tanker som det guddommelige Sinn alltid meddeler, taper vi sorg og finner glede, taper fortvilelse og finner håp, taper sykdom og finner helse. Hvorfor? Fordi vi, når vi ophører å gi rum for onde tanker, ophører å høste fruktene av dem i vår erfaring.

Uansett hvor lenge mentale gjester som stolthet, uærlighet og alle de andre ufredsstiftere, som gjerne vilde ødelegge menneskenes liv, kan synes å ha holdt sig skjult i vår bevissthets mørke kroker, kan de kastes ut. Det står enhver fritt å åpne sin bevissthets vinduer og slippe inn Sannhets og Kjærlighets rensende virksomhet. Likesom sollyset, når det slipper inn i et værelse som lenge har vært lukket, forfrisker atmosfæren derinne, således forjager Sannhets og Kjærlighets lys falsk tenkning og tilvelebringer den rette mentale atmosfære.

Enhver som er besjelet av visdom, rettferdighet, barmhjertighet og miskunnhet, kan bringe en velsignelse til andre hvor han enn går. En Christian Scientist er ikke blind for det ondes falske påstander; men han tilretteviser dem, som enhver kristen bør gjøre, da de er urettmessige og uten mening. Fremfor alt opdager han lett det gode som, skjønt kanskje latent, er å finne i ethvert menneske. Selv om han, under sitt daglige arbeide eller i sitt hjem, kanskje må ferdes blandt dem som ennu ikke har lært å forstå gleden ved og verdien av en rett mental målestokk, kan han alltid bevise sannheten av Mrs. Eddys erklæring på side 210 av *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*: "Gode tanker er en ugjennemtrengelig rustning; når du er iført den, er du fullstendig beskyttet mot angrep av villfarelse av enhver art. Og ikke bare du selv er trygg, men alle som dine tanker hviler på, gagnes ved det."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Christian Science litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

## London Spring

Now our thin, dingy London trees
Wear fairy veils of green;
Now for a day, or half a day,
No country tree's so green.

Close guarded in their streets and squares
By walls of spikes and stone,
Once for an hour, or half an hour,
Their beauty claims its own.
When even London knows it's May,
E'er smoke has cloaked them all away,
And dust has smudged their radiant green,
Our diffident London trees are seen.

—KATHLEEN CONYNGHAM GREENE, in "London Jingles."

## Hospitality

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ALTHOUGH a motley crowd of guests may throng our mental doorway, their ingress is under individual control: we are host to our own thoughts, and can make a wise and well-disciplined selection. When this is fully done, there will be no more crime, sickness, sorrow, failure. Even though some undesirable guests may have remained lodged in our mental house for a long time, they cannot stay there, nor can fresh ones intrude, when we learn to exercise mental censorship. This Christian Science teaches us.

Obviously, there must first be a fixed standard or gauge by which to measure the value or the valuelessness of our thoughts. Therefore, Christian Science points to God, the one infinite and perfect Mind, as the only originator and controller of true thoughts. Starting with this correct standard, we gain the power of mental discrimination, selection, and rejection. This Science declares, "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love" (Pulpit and Press, by Mrs. Eddy, p. 3).

When one aspires to absolutely true thinking, a counterfeit thought may present itself suggesting that it would be presumptuous to aim at perfect mental discipline. Does this thought originate in perfect divine Mind? If entertained, would it lead us upward or downward? In order to have true results, thought must originate in divine Truth; it must carry the hallmark of intelligence, purity, harmony, and progress.

"I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil." Then, at the least sign of disturbance, at the least hint of temptation, we should claim our right to entertain only the thoughts which God, divine Love, is entertaining toward us. We should quickly select the right mental guests, which are everywhere, and should as quickly reject the false thoughts, which have no place or purpose in true consciousness. Spiritual sense, ever hospitable to good, beckons in the guests of joy, buoyancy, kindness, and a host of others. Thus equipped, spiritually armored, we can walk the ways of earth usefully, happily, harmoniously.

Our part, then, is to express vigilance and obedience in maintaining the standard of thought which glorifies God and blesses mankind. "Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mrs. Eddy, p. 392). This behest can be carried out consistently through realizing that divine Mind is the continuous fount of true ideas. The Psalmist was evidently aware of this, for he wrote: "How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them! If I should count them, they are more in number than the sand." Here, both the precious quality of thoughts is indicated, and also their limitlessness. As a matter of fact, everyone has proved this in a measure. There is hardly an individual who has not many times displaced impatience with patience and unkindness with kindness. The one who is fifty per cent a true thinker enjoys corresponding results. But each one's aim should be to become a one hundred per cent true thinker by acknowledging divine Mind as the only Mind.

Through resisting false mental processes and entertaining the thoughts which divine Mind is ever imparting, we lose sorrow and find joy; we lose despair and find hope; we lose sickness and find health. Why? Because when evil thoughts cease to be entertained, their evil fruits cease to be experienced.

No matter how long they may have seemed to lurk in the dark corners of our consciousness, the mental guests of pride, dishonesty, and all other mischief-makers, would-be wreckers of human lives, can be ejected. Everyone is free to throw open the windows of his consciousness to the purifying action of Truth and Love. Even as the sunlight freshens a long-closed room when it is allowed to enter, so does the light of Truth and Love flood out false thinking and establish a right mental atmosphere.

Everyone imbued with wisdom, justice, mercy, and loving-kindness, can carry a blessing to others wherever he goes. The Christian Scientist is not blind to the false claims of evil; but he rebukes them, as should every true Christian, because they are illegitimate and purposeless. Above all, he is keen to detect the good that is to be found, though perhaps latent, in every individual. Even though, in his daily tasks or in his home life, he may need to mingle with those who have not yet learned the joy and value of a right mental standard, he can always prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 210 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

## *Nobody Knows*

I cannot dance upon my toes,
No man instructed me,
But often times among my mind
A glee possesseth me
That had I ballet knowledge
Would put itself abroad
In pirouette to blanch a troupe,
Or lay a Prima mad!
And though I had no gown of gauze,
No ringlet to my hair,
Nor hopped for audiences like birds,
One claw upon the air,—
Nor tossed my shape in eider balls,
Nor rolled on wheels of snow
Till I was out of sight in sound,
The house encored me so—
Nor any knew I know the art
I mention easy here—
Nor any placard boast me,
It's full as opera!

—EMILY DICKINSON. "Poems."

## The Dartmoor Ponies

I want you to take a journey with me which I took in imagination a few days ago as I lay on my back on the sunny moor and watched the Dartmoor ponies.

It was a calm misty morning one day last week, giving promise of a bright and sunny day, when I started off for a long walk across the moor to visit the famous stone-circles.

For many miles in front of me the moor stretched out wild and treeless; the sun shining brightly upon the mass of yellow furze and deep-red heather, drawing up the moisture from the ground, and causing a kind of watery haze to shimmer over the landscape: while the early mist was rising off the tors, or hill-tops, in the distance, curling in fanciful wreaths around the rugged and stony summits, as it dispersed gradually in the increasing heat of the day.

The cattle which were scattered in groups here and there, feeding in the dewy grass, were enjoying the happiest time of the year. The moor, which in winter affords them scarcely a bare subsistence, is now richly covered with fresh young grass, and the sturdy oxen fed solemnly and deliberately, while the wild Dartmoor ponies and their colts scampered joyously along, shaking their manes and long flowing tails, and neighing to each other as they went, or clustered together on some verdant spot, where the colts teased and bit each other for fun, as they gambolled round their mothers.

It was a pleasure, there on the open moor, with the lark soaring overhead, and the butterflies and bees hovering among the sweet-smelling furze blossoms, to see horses free and joyous, with no thought of bit or bridle, harness or saddle, whose hoofs had never been handled by the shoeing-smith, nor their coats touched with the singeing iron. Those little colts, with their thick heads, shaggy coats, and flowing tails, will have at least two years more of freedom before they know what it is to be driven. . . .

Now as I strolled across the moor and watched their gambols, thinking how like free wild animals they seemed, my thoughts roamed far away, and I saw in imagination scenes where other untamed animals of the horse tribe are living unfettered all their lives long.—From "Through Magic Glasses," by ARABELLA B. BUCKLEY.


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# MOST STOCKS TRAVELING IN NARROW PATH

## Market Is Generally Logy and Trading Small in Volume

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The zigzag movement in the stock market of the last week continued to narrow today.

A little selling around midday accompanied publication of U. S. Steel's unfilled tonnage figures, but on the whole prices held close to yesterday's final levels. Speculative interest was at low ebb, with floor traders apparently providing most of the activity.

Net losses were largely fractional in the leading issues.

Exceptions to the narrow downward drift included American Telephone, Safeway Stores, Auburn and International Silver, which showed quiet firmness.

Du Pont, American Can and American Water Works sagged about a point, but the loss in U. S. Steel was fractional.

Activity dwindled to a turnover of about 1,100,000 shares.

The United States Steel figures were somewhat more unfavorable than expected in most quarters, but the stagnation of the industry during February had been apparent, and the stock market was able to hold up fairly well in the face of the news. The shrinkage of 102,521 tons in unfilled orders during February to a total at the end of the month of 2,545,629 tons was the eleventh successive decrease, and reduces the backlog of orders to the lowest volume reported since 1904. March is usually one of the busiest months for steel producers. With some improvement in the automobile industry and in railroad finances, some observers feel that a later than usual spring upturn in this basic industry is possible.

### Mining Stocks Active

Buying of International Silver was said in brokerage circles to be based largely upon the strong cash position reported by the company. The market in the issue is thin. Activity in the gold mining issues appeared to be largely professional. Alaska Juneau has had strong market sponsorship from time to time, although its earnings fell off considerably in the early months of this year. Speculative interest in Noranda has been based largely on its gold prospects, rather than copper. Reports regarding the discussions of international copper producers today indicated that a final agreement on production cutting may take longer than recently expected.

The further reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate to 4 per cent from 5 had been too widely expected to have much influence on the market, and was somewhat offset by a substantial drop in the bank's reserve ratio. Wall Street was keenly interested in the Federal Reserve statements to appear tomorrow, particularly to see if any of the recent persistent strength of U. S. Government securities was due to Reserve Bank buying, and to see what progress has been made in the campaign against currency hoarding.

The report will cover a week which has seen an average reduction of currency in circulation of $27,000,000 in the last three years, so a larger reduction this year would indicate real progress in bringing money out of hoarding and back to the banks.

### Bonds Continue Firm

The firm undertone of the bond market was maintained today despite the substantial advances recorded by various classes of listed securities during the past weeks.

Trading today was in moderate volume, but the majority of loans were inclined to add to their previous gains. Practically all of the United States Governments advanced fractionally. Several of them again reached new high levels for the year. Treasury 3¾s, 3s, 3⅛s and 4s were in demand.

Interest in the railroad group sent a number of the carrier mortgages upward. Strength was displayed by Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, New York Central 5s and Erie 5s. Frisco 4½s and Atchison 4s were easy.

There was a steady trend in the utilities. Liens of American Telephone, Columbia Gas & Electric, Detroit Edison, Pacific Gas and Western Union picked up fractions. American & Foreign Power 5s were under pressure following announcement that the company had omitted its preferred dividends.

Among the industrials profit taking was in evidence occasionally, but mortgages of Chile Copper, Goodrich and Youngstown Sheet & Tube improved.

There was a mixed price movement in foreign bonds. British 5½s were easy, but Japanese obligations rallied. There was a faint recovery in the Chilean list.

# BOSTON STOCKS

### Closing Prices

| Sales | | High | Low | Mar. 10 | Mar. 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Am & Br | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | .. |
| 20 | Am & Cont | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 80 | Am Found | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | .. |
| 25 | Am Pneu | .75 | .75 | .75 | .. |
| 40 | Am Pneu pf | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 474 | Am T&T | 133⅜ | 131½ | 133 | 132 |
| 200 | Avia Sec | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 50 | Big Sanf | 17 | 17 | 17 | .. |
| 100 | *Bos El | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ | 75 |
| 30 | Bos & Alb | 123 | 122½ | 122½ | 123 |
| 12 | B&M A sta | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 33 | B&M pr pf | 45½ | 44½ | 44½ | 45 |
| 50 | Cop Range | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| 100 | Cr C & Int | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 50 | E O&Fuel | 9½ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | .. |
| 12 | E O&F pf | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 85 | Edison Elec | 194¾ | 193 | 193 | 194½ |
| 10 | Em Asso | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 50 | Gen Elec Sp | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11¼ |
| 15 | Loew's Thea | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | .. |
| 20 | Mass Util | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 35 | Nash | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 18¼ |
| 5 | NE Equity | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15 |
| 45 | NE Tel | 112 | 110 | 112 | 113 |
| 45 | Pac Mills | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 30 | Quincy Min | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 357 | Stone Web | 15¼ | 14⅜ | 14¾ | 14⅞ |
| 140 | Sull Mach | 8¼ | 7½ | 8¼ | .. |
| *109 | Swift & Co | 18¾ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18¾ |
| 10 | Torrington | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31 |
| 165 | Uni Found | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 222 | Uni Shoe | 40¼ | 40 | 40 | 40¾ |
| 20 | Utah Met | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 |
| 60 | War Bros | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5½ |

### LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Consols for money today were 59⅛, DeBeers 3¼ and Rand Mines 3½. Money was 2 per cent and discount rates—short bills 2½@3⅛ per cent and three months bills 2½@3⅛ per cent.

# THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Mar. 10 | Last Mar. 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 2 | .. | Abitibi Pow & P | 200 | 3½ | 2½ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 9¼ | 5 | .. | Abitibi pf | 100 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| 8¾ | 3¾ | .. | Adams Express | 100 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¾ |
| 67 | 55 | 6 | Adams Exp pf | 30 | 67 | 67 | 67 | .. |
| 13 | 10⅜ | 1 | Addressograph | 400 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 16⅛ | 12⅝ | 1.60 | Affiliated Prod | 700 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15¼ |
| 61⅞ | 46 | 4½† | Air Reduction | 1200 | 60½ | 59¼ | 60 | 60 |
| 2 | 1⅜ | .. | Airway Elec App | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1⅞ |
| 16⅝ | 11⅞ | .80 | Alaska-Juneau | 100 | 15¼ | 14¼ | 15 | 14⅝ |
| 3⅛ | 1¼ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 1100 | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 2½ | .. | Allegh pf ww xxx | 400 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4¼ |
| 10¼ | 2¾ | .. | Alleghany pf xw | 300 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | .. |
| 6½ | 2¾ | .. | Allegh pf ww XL | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 86¾ | 62¼ | 6† | Allied Chem | 14100 | 84¾ | 83½ | 84 | 84½ |
| 18⅝ | 10⅛ | .80 | Allis Chalmers | 300 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 11 |
| 14⅜ | 12 | 2 | Amerada | 100 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14¾ |
| 18½ | 12½ | .. | Am Bank Note | 100 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 73½ | 54⅛ | 5† | Am Can | 13100 | 72¼ | 70¼ | 70¾ | 71½ |
| 28⅝ | --13⅛ | 7 | Am Can pf | 100 | 128¼ | 128½ | 128¼ | 126 |
| 8½ | 1½¼ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| 37⅜ | 25 | 7 | Am Car & F pf | 20 | 38⅜ | 38½ | 38⅜ | 38¼ |
| 6 | 5 | .. | Am Colortype | 100 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 9½ | 6½ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 100 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | 9⅛ |
| 9¼ | 6¼ | .. | Am & For Pow | 4100 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 33 | 19 | 6 | Am & For Pow 6 | 100 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ |
| 38½ | 21¾ | 7 | Am & For Pow 7 | 100 | 30¾ | 29½ | 30⅜ | 28½ |
| 17⅛ | 11½ | .. | Am & For Pw 2pf | 100 | 11¾ | 10½ | 11¼ | 10½ |
| 6 | 4¾ | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 100 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | .. |
| 12 | 9 | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 100 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11¾ |
| 20¼ | 19 | 2 | Am Ice | 1300 | 20¾ | 20 | 20¼ | 20⅞ |
| 8½ | 5 | .. | Am International | 700 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7¾ |
| 44⅜ | 30¼ | 7 | Am Loco pf | 100 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | .. |
| 3½ | 2 | .. | Am Mach & Met | 200 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅜ |
| 19½ | 15 | .. | Am Metal 6% | 50 | 17¼ | 17½ | 17½ | .. |
| 16⅞ | 13 | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 1100 | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 16 |
| 49¾ | 38¼ | 5 | Am P&L pf A | 100 | 44⅞ | 43¾ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ |
| 8½ | 6 | .40 | Am Radiator | 1100 | 7⅛ | 6¾ | 7 | 7 |
| 4 | 1¾ | .. | Am Republics | 200 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ | 2⅜ |
| 13 | 7¾ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 700 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11¾ |
| 29¼ | 21⅜ | 3 | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | 28¼ |
| 18⅝ | 12⅜ | .50 | Am Smelt & Ref | 700 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15¾ | 16⅛ |
| 85 | 68¼ | 7 | Am Smelt & R pf | 100 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109⅝ |
| 1½ | ⅛ | .. | Am Solvents pf | 200 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 36¼ | 33¼ | 2½† | Am Stores | 100 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | .. |
| 39¼ | 21⅛ | 4 | Am Sugar Ref | 100 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25½ |
| 137⅜ | 107⅜ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 19400 | 133⅜ | 131⅜ | 132⅝ | 132 |
| 33⅞ | 24⅝ | 3 | Am Wat W&E | 1300 | 32½ | 31¾ | 32 | 33 |
| 75 | 70 | 6 | Am Wat pf 6 | 100 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71½ | .. |
| 5⅝ | 3 | .. | Am Woolen | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 30¼ | 15½ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 200 | 29¼ | 28½ | 29 | 29¼ |
| 22⅜ | 19⅞ | .. | Am Zinc L&S pf | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | .. |
| 12⅜ | 8¾ | .. | Anaconda Cop | 1100 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ |
| 17½ | 13 | 2.40 | Anchor Cap | 400 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 74 | 70 | 6½ | Anchor Cap pf | 100 | 74 | 74 | 74 | .. |
| 1¾ | 1 | .. | Armour Ill A | 2700 | 2 | 1¾ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 1⅛ | ½ | .. | Armour Ill B | 1200 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 8⅞ | .. | Armour Ill pf | 400 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 14¼ |
| 8¼ | 5½ | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 400 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 94 | 71 | 6 | Atchison T&SF | 1100 | 84¾ | 83½ | 83½ | 84 |
| 86 | 76½ | 5 | Atchison pf | 100 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 41½ | 25¼ | 4 | Atl Coast Line | 100 | 29¼ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 30 |
| 12½ | 8 | 1 | Atl Refining | 2100 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 25½ | 17½ | 2 | Atlas Powder | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| 79½ | 72¾ | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 1100 | 73¾ | 73 | 73 | 73⅜ |
| 5¼ | 4½ | .60 | Atlas Stores | 100 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | .. |
| 151¾ | 83¾ | 8a | Auburn Auto | 47000 | 99 | 95¾ | 96¼ | 94½ |
| 3½ | 2½ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 1100 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2⅝ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8½ | 4⅞ | .. | Baldwin Loco | 200 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 7 |
| 28½ | 16⅛ | .. | Baldwin Loco pf | 100 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | .. |
| 21⅜ | 12¾ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 3100 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18¾ |
| 41⅜ | 27½ | 4 | Balt & Ohio pf | 400 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 5⅞ | 4 | 1 | Barnsdall A | 400 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 43½ | 34⅛ | 4 | Beatrice Cream | 1400 | 38¾ | 38 | 38½ | 38¼ |
| 18¾ | 13⅛ | .40 | *Bendix Aviation | 2100 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 14 |
| 24⅞ | 14½ | 2 | Best & Co | 400 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23½ |
| 24⅜ | 13⅞ | 2 | Bethlehem Steel | 4200 | 22¾ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | 22 |
| 74 | 60 | 7 | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 59¾ | 59 | 59½ | 60 |
| 105 | 105 | 7 | Blumenthal pf | 20 | 65 | 65 | 65 | .. |
| 22¼ | 15⅝ | .. | Bohn Alum & Br | 2100 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 16 |
| 42½ | 34¾ | 3† | Bodden | 4100 | 42¾ | 41⅞ | 42⅛ | 42⅝ |
| 12⅞ | 9 | 1 | Borg Warner | 700 | 12 | 11½ | 12 | 11⅞ |
| 11¾ | 7⅞ | 4 | Briggs Mfg | 2200 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ | 11 |
| 49⅞ | 30½ | 4 | Brooklyn Man T | 2400 | 49⅜ | 48⅛ | 49 | 48¾ |
| 78⅜ | 68 | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 1000 | 74¼ | 73 | 74¼ | 75¼ |
| 10 | 7½ | .. | Brooklyn Queens | 100 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | .. |
| 89½ | 72½ | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 900 | 88½ | 88 | 88 | 89 |
| 5 | 1⅛ | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 100 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¾ |
| 8⅛ | 5½ | .. | Bucyrus Erie pf | 100 | 7¾ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 2¾ | 1¾ | .. | Budd Mfg | 100 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | .. |
| 14 | 10 | .. | Budd Mfg pf | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 4½ | 2⅝ | .. | Budd Wheel | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 7⅝ | 2¾ | .. | Bullard | 400 | 6½ | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 20 | 7½ | .. | Burns Bros pf | 60 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 13 | 9⅞ | .80 | Burroughs Add | 400 | 12⅜ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 12¼ |
| 21½ | 15¾ | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21¼ |
| 61 | 56 | 7 | Bush Term deb | 20 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 65 |
| 19 | 10½ | .. | Byers | 1200 | 17¾ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17¾ |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 3 | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 10⅞ | 1¼ | Canadian Pacific | 1400 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 6⅛ | 4⅛ | .. | Capital Admin | 100 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | .. |
| 27⅜ | 22½ | 3 | Capital Admin pf | 200 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 43⅞ | 20¼ | .. | Case Thresh | 17100 | 37⅜ | 36¾ | 37¼ | 37⅜ |
| 15 | 10⅞ | 1 | Caterpillar Trac | 1500 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | 11½ |
| 5 | 3 | .. | Celanese Corp | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅜ |
| 3⅜ | 2¼ | .. | Celotex Co | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| 15 | 9¾ | 1 | Cerro de Pasco | 700 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ |
| 7 | 4¾ | .. | Checker Cab Mfg | 100 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | .. |
| 20¾ | 13 | .3 | Chesapeake Corp | 100 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 18¼ |
| 31½ | 21⅛ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 2800 | 23¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | 23¾ |
| 15½ | 9⅜ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 5¼ | 2¾ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4⅜ |
| 12⅜ | 6 | .. | Chi & N western | 1500 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | 9½ |
| 10¼ | 3¾ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 100 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4¾ |
| 16⅜ | 8½ | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 400 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11½ |
| 24½ | 11½ | .. | Chi RI&P 6% | 400 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16¼ |
| 27½ | 14⅞ | .. | Chi RI&P 7% | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 15¾ | 10½ | 1 | Chrysler | 5600 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12¾ |
| 68 | 63¾ | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 110 | 65¼ | 65 | 65 | 65½ |
| 2⅛ | ⅝ | .. | City Stores | 700 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | 18½ | 2 | Cluett Peabody | 200 | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| 31½ | 26⅛ | 2† | Colgate-Palm-P | 500 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30½ | 30⅞ |
| 10⅞ | 7 | .. | Collins & Aikman | 100 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 10 |
| 12⅜ | 7¾ | .. | Colo Fuel & Ir | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8½ |
| 16⅝ | 11⅞ | 1½ | Columbia Gas | 9600 | 15⅝ | 14¾ | 15¼ | 15⅝ |
| 79 | 64 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 100 | 73¼ | 72¼ | 73¼ | .. |
| 41⅞ | 28 | 3 | Columbian Carb | 3700 | 40⅝ | 39½ | 40 | 40½ |
| 11 | 8⅞ | 1 | Comm Credit | 600 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 10¼ |
| 20¾ | 16⅛ | 2 | Comm Cred pf B | 20 | 18 | 18 | 18 | .. |
| 27⅝ | 15½ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 700 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | 25½ |
| 98¼ | 94 | 7 | Comm Inv Tr 7% | 50 | 96 | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 4⅞ | 3½ | .30 | Comm Solvents | 1600 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9½ | 9⅜ |
| 68⅜ | 59 | 6 | Comwlth & So | 5700 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 11 | 8 | 1 | Comwlth&S 6pf | 200 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 67⅞ |
| 58⅜ | 35⅜ | .. | Consol Film Ind | 100 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 1½ |
| 11⅜ | 8⅜ | 2 | *Consol Film I pf | 200 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 68¾ | 54⅛ | 4 | Consol Gas | 11200 | 67⅞ | 65⅞ | 66¾ | 67⅛ |
| 94⅞ | 89 | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 600 | 94⅞ | 94½ | 94½ | 94 |
| 10⅞ | 9 | 1 | Consol Laundries | 100 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9¼ |
| 7⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | Consol Textile | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 7 | 4⅞ | .. | Cont Baking A | 600 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1 | ⅜ | .. | Cont Baking B | 400 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 47¾ | 40 | 8 | Cont Baking pf | 400 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 47 |
| 41 | 31¾ | 2½ | Cont Can | 1700 | 40¼ | 39⅝ | 39¾ | 39½ |
| 4¾ | 3½ | .. | Cont Dia Fibre | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 25¼ | 19 | 2.40 | Cont Insurance | 700 | 24¼ | 24 | 24 | 24½ |
| 7 | 5⅝ | .. | Cont Oil | 2700 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6½ |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | .. | Cont Shares | 700 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 47⅜ | 37 | 3 | Corn Products | 1700 | 46¼ | 46 | 46¼ | 46½ |
| 129½ | 125 | 7 | Corn Prod pf | 170 | 126 | 125 | 126 | 126 |
| 4¾ | 2⅜ | .. | Coty | 400 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 23 | 20 | 2† | Cream of Wheat | 100 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 18¾ | 10¼ | .. | Crex Carpet | 400 | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18½ |
| 15⅞ | 12 | 1.20 | Crown Cork & S | 500 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | 15½ |
| 24 | 20⅜ | 2.70 | Crown Cork pf | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | .. |
| 2¼ | 1⅛ | .. | Crown Zellerback | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 49⅞ | 37½ | 7 | Crucible Steel pf | 50 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 1¾ | 1 | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 8½ | 7 | .. | Cuban Am S pf | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 35½ | 30 | 4 | Cudahy Packing | 200 | 35⅜ | 35¾ | 35⅜ | 35½ |
| 32 | 22 | 2 | Curtis Publishing | 900 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 86 | 75 | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 100 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 80 |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 500 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 3⅜ | 1⅞ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 700 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2¼ |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15¼ | 10 | 1.40 | Deere & Co pf | 1100 | 10½ | 10 | 10½ | 10 |
| 28¾ | 17⅜ | .. | Del Lack ¾ W | 900 | 20⅜ | 20 | 20½ | 21¼ |
| 122 | 107 | 8 | Detroit Edison | 100 | 110⅜ | 110¾ | 110⅜ | 110¼ |
| 15⅜ | 12½ | 1 | Diamond Match | 400 | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15⅜ | 15¾ |
| 24¼ | 21⅜ | 1½ | Diamon M pf | 100 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | .. |
| 11⅜ | 7½ | 1 | Dome Mines | 1600 | 11¼ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | 10⅞ |
| 18 | 13 | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 200 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 59¾ | 46⅛ | 4 | Du Pont de Nem | 8700 | 56½ | 55⅛ | 56 | 56½ |
| 104 | 98 | 6 | Du Pont deb | 500 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 | 103¼ |
| 96 | 89 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 20 | 96 | 95¾ | 95¾ | .. |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87⅞ | 68½ | 5 | Eastman Kodak | 3700 | 82½ | 81¾ | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| 8 | 4¾ | .50 | Eaton Axle & Sp | 700 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6½ | .. |
| 1¼ | ½ | .. | Elkington Schild | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 32⅜ | 23¾ | 4 | Elec Auto-Lite | 3400 | 31½ | 30¼ | 31 | 31 |
| 100¼ | 97 | 7 | Elec Auto-L pf | 10 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99⅞ |
| 2½ | 1¼ | .. | Elec Boat | 600 | 2¼ | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 4 | 2¾ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 500 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 153⅛ | 101¾ | 1 | Elec Pow & Lt | 7300 | 141½ | 133¼ | 141¼ | 141½ |
| 36⅛ | 25½ | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 200 | 36 | 36 | 36 | .. |
| 56½ | 46 | 5½ | Enginrs PS5½pfww | 100 | 56⅛ | 56½ | 56½ | 55⅝ |
| 10 | 5¼ | .. | Erie RR | 400 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1⅛ | .. | Evans Products | 300 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5¾ | 4¼ | .. | Fairbanks Morse | 100 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | .. |
| 14 | 11 | .80 | Fed Dept Stores | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 6¼ | 3⅛ | .. | Fed Water Serv | 2200 | 7⅜ | 6¼ | 7⅜ | .6¼ |
| 27¾ | 20 | 2.60 | Fidelity Phe F In | 900 | 26½ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 26¼ |
| 8½ | 6⅛ | .60 | Fifth Ave Bus | 140 | 8 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 8 |
| 15⅜ | 12 | 1 | Firestone T & R | 800 | 13½ | 13 | 13¼ | 15 |
| 53 | 41½ | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 400 | 51½ | 51⅛ | 51½ | 51 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | .. | Fisk Rubber | 2600 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| ⅞ | ¼ | .. | Fisk Rub 1pf | 10 | ⅜ | ¼ | ¼ | ½ |
| 8½ | 4 | .. | Follansbee B | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6¾ |
| 12 | 8 | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 7900 | 12 | 10⅝ | 11⅝ | 10½ |
| 43⅜ | 23¾ | .. | Fox Film A | 522 | 37⅛ | 33¾ | 37⅛ | 37⅜ |
| 19½ | 15¼ | 3 | Freeport Texas | 700 | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 19 |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1⅛ | 1 | .. | Gabriel Snub A | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 17½ | 11 | 3 | Gamewell | 50 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 13 |
| 35¾ | 28 | 4 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 1400 | 35 | 34½ | 34⅝ | 35 |
| 15½ | 11 | 2 | Gen Asphalt | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13½ |
| 19⅝ | 11 | 2 | Gen Baking | 900 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 18¾ |
| 3⅜ | 2 | .. | Gen Bronze | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. |
| 16½ | 11½ | .. | Gen Cable pf | 90 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 26⅛ | 17¾ | 1 | Gen Electric | 29800 | 21⅜ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ | 21⅝ |
| 11¼ | 10⅞ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 3200 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | 11½ |
| 40½ | 31⅝ | 3 | Gen Foods | 3900 | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 339⅝ | 39¼ |
| 2¾ | 1⅝ | 6 | Gen Gas & E A | 300 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 37 | 31½ | 3 | Gen Mills | 100 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | .. |
| 24⅝ | 19½ | 2 | Gen Motors | 53700 | 21½ | 20½ | 20⅞ | 21¼ |
| 86⅞ | 80½ | 5 | Gen ot 5% pf | 100 | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85½ |
| 4 | 3½ | .. | Gen Out Ad | 400 | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | .. |
| 8½ | 6 | .. | Gen Out. Ad A | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7¼ |
| 5 | 3 | .. | Gen Pub Service | 300 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 28⅝ | 19¾ | 3 | *Gen Ry Signal | 100 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26½ | 27 |
| 16 | 10½ | .. | Gen Steel Cas pf | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | .. |
| 1½ | ⅜ | .. | Gen Thea Equip | 1100 | ½ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ½ |
| 24¼ | 10⅜ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 12800 | 22½ | 21¼ | 21⅜ | 22½ |
| 68½ | 50 | 5 | Gillette S R pf | 200 | 66¾ | 66½ | 66⅞ | 67½ |
| 3½ | 1¾ | .. | Gimbel Bros | 300 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 6⅞ | 4¾ | .. | Glidden | 200 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 6½ | 5½ | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 800 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 16 | 2½ | Gold Dust | 4600 | 19½ | 18½ | 18⅝ | 19 |
| 5⅝ | 3⅛ | .. | Goodrich | 900 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 18¾ | 12⅞ | .. | Goodyear | 2400 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17½ | 17⅝ |
| 61 | 43 | 7 | Goodyear 1pf | 100 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 60 |
| 4⅝ | 2¾ | .. | Graham Paige | 900 | 3½ | 3 | 3½ | 3½ |
| 7¾ | 5½ | .50 | Granby | 600 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 3 | 1 | .. | Grand-Sil Stores | 600 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ |
| 30¼ | 25⅛ | 1 | Grant (WT) | 100 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30 |
| 25 | 16¼ | 2 | Great Nor pf | 1200 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ |
| 6½ | 4¾ | .. | Great West Sug | 600 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | 5 |
| 80 | 66½ | 7 | Great W Sug pf | 30 | 69 | 69 | 69 | .. |

—H—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 20⅛ | 1½ | Hackensack Wtr | 500 | 20⅜ | 20¼ | 20¼ | .. |
| 2¼ | 1⅜ | .. | Hahn Dept Sto | 300 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 70 | 65 | 7 | Hanna (MA) pf | 10 | 68 | 68 | 68 | .. |
| 1½ | 1⅛ | .. | Hayes Body | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 83 | 73½ | 6 | Hershey Choc | 100 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 83 |
| 9¾ | 5 | .. | Hollander | 1800 | 10⅜ | 9¾ | 10 | 9⅞ |
| 11⅝ | 10¼ | 1 | Holland Furnace | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | .. |
| 130¼ | 110 | 7.80† | Homestake M | 800 | 126½ | 125 | 126½ | .. |
| 4 | 2½ | .. | Houdaille Her B | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. |
| 24⅜ | 16⅛ | .. | Houston Oil | 600 | 22 | 22¼ | 22 | 23¼ |

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Mar. 10 | Last Mar. 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10⅝ | 10¼ | .. | Howe Sound | 100 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 12 |
| 11⅝ | 6 | .. | Hudson Motor | 800 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6¾ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | .. | Hupp Motors | 100 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ |

—I—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13¼ | 9⅛ | .. | Ill Central | 5300 | 15 | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | 14⅜ |
| 36⅜ | 31 | .. | Ill Central pf | 200 | 31½ | 21½ | 21½ | 22 |
| 1⅝ | 1⅛ | .. | Indian Refining | 300 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 38¾ | 23⅛ | 4 | Indus Rayon | 2100 | 36⅝ | 35

# BETTER TIMES IN CANADA ARE DRAWING NEAR

## Steady Progress Made by Industries Proves Encouraging

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, March 10 — Canada continues its slow but steady march toward a return to normal conditions in business and industry. The country's many perplexing problems are gradually being reduced, and there are many indications that better times are coming.

Employment is improving in many lines. Production is increasing in several. Carloadings continue to gain. Ocean shipments are increasing. Export markets are widening. There is a marked increase in radio licenses. Prices for industrial and public utility stocks have been firmer, after the recent trend downward.

The Federal Government is making a valiant attempt to budget and live within reduced income. By reduction of salaries and elimination of unnecessary public works, many millions of dollars will be saved during the coming fiscal year.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the recent tariff changes are proving of considerable benefit to industries. In some cases it retains a larger share of the Canadian market for Canadian firms, and in other cases, it brings new factories into the country.

There is a tendency on the part of manufacturers to broaden their lines in order to keep their equipment busy and their men at work.

The flour milling industry is awaiting results of the Imperial Economic Conference, and the development of the British quota plan. Exports of Canadian flour so far this year have been disappointing.

### Pronounced Recoveries

The most noteworthy recovery continues to take place in the iron and steel and textile industries. Within the former group, the automobile, agricultural implement and heating appliance divisions are showing the largest advances, while in the textile group, garments and personal furnishings, cotton, woolen and silk, knitting and headwear factories report pronounced improvement.

Leather has been in good demand recently, and a feature of this market has been a revival of export trade. Shoe factories are busily employed, with several of the larger producers working practically on full time. Factories producing the cheaper lines of furniture are fairly well employed.

Retail trade is gradually gaining momentum. During the last week there has been a fair demand for men's and women's wearing apparel, spring millinery, hosiery and other seasonal merchandise.

The wholesale movement has also shown some increase in volume. Dry goods travelers are sending in some fair-sized orders and the condition of retail stocks, which are particularly low at country points, indicates a better movement in the near future. An improvement is noted in hardware sales.

A sharp increase is shown in the value of building contract awards for February. The total awards are given as $14,802,600, compared with a total of $12,738,300 in the month of January.

Products of a large United States manufacturer of mining and industrial machinery, the Gardner-Denver Company of Quincy, Ill., and Denver, Colo., will be produced in Toronto as soon as plant facilities are in working order. The products of this company have been, hitherto, imported for use in Canada. All assembling and finishing will be carried out in the Toronto plant.

Trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange in February was rather quiet. The trend of prices was irregular. The volume of trading on the Toronto Exchange in February was above that of the previous period.

### Bond Market Stronger

Further strength has been displayed by the bond market during the last week. The better tone that has prevailed for several weeks, was appreciably strengthened by the success of the $5,000,000 Province of British Columbia issue, and the rapid oversubscription of the $5,000,000 issue of the Province of Alberta. Both these issues were offered to yield about 6½ per cent.

Recent revised figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that British and foreign investments in Canada amount to about $6,125,959,000. Total business capital employed in the Dominion is $17,500,000,000, exclusive of private capital in domestic enterprises, such as farms, homes, etc. About 65 per cent is owned in Canada. The national wealth is rated at about $30,840,000,000.

Of the total investment in Canada by British and foreign countries, the largest share, $3,726,745,000 is held by United States interests. Britishers hold $2,228,024,000 and other countries $171,188,000.

A sharp decline is reported in coal production for January. The total of 1,152,431 tons shows a falling off of 24.9 per cent from the average for that month during the last five years of 1,535,137 tons. Production of coke during January totaled 144,514 tons, a slight decline as compared with the 146,758 tons of the preceding month.

### SYRACUSE LIGHTING OFFERINGS

NEW YORK, March 10—J. P. Morgan & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., and Schoelkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Incorporated, are offering $5,000,000 Syracuse Lighting Company, Incorporated, first and refunding, series E, 5s, 1957, at 95 to yield 5.35 per cent to maturity, and $3,000,000 Utica Gas & Electric Company general mortgage, series E, 5s, 1952, at 93 to yield 5.55 per cent to maturity.

### OMIT STOCK DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The International Securities Department Stores Company announced today that action on the quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common stock due at this time would be deferred until after operating results for the first six months of 1932 are available.

### UNITED STATES RADIATOR CORP.

DETROIT, March 10—United States Radiator Corporation reports for the year ended Jan. 31 net loss of $1,289,482 after depreciation, amortization, interest, etc., compared with net loss of $841,973 in preceding year.

### DANISH BANK TO CUT RATE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, March 10 (AP)—The Danish National Bank will reduce its discount rate tomorrow from 6 per cent to 5 per cent.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ab Straus 5½s '43 | 83 | 83 |
| Adams Express 4s '48 | 66 | 66 |
| Alaska Gold Mine A | 14 | 13½ |
| Alaska Gold Mine B | 14 | 13½ |
| Albany PWP 6s '48 | 65 | 65 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 34 | 34 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 30½ | 30 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 30 | 28¾ |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s 37 | 89¾ | 89⅝ |
| Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Amer Chain deb 6s '33 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Amer Cyanamid 5s '42 | 82¾ | 82½ |
| Amer & Foreigi Pow 5s 3030 | 44 | 41½ |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 70 | 69⅛ |
| Amer Ice Co 6s '53 | 74 | 73½ |
| Amer Inter 5½s '49 | 71 | 71 |
| Amer Metals Co 5½s '34 | 68 | 68 |
| Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42 | 2 | 2 |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 92½ | 92 |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 105⅞ | 105⅝ |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 100⅞ | 100⅝ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 100⅝ | 100⅛ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 105 | 104⅞ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 94½ | 94⅛ |
| Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75 | 82 | 80½ |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 76⅛ | 76⅛ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 68 | 67⅛ |
| Armstrong Cork 5s '40 | 61 | 60 |
| Atch T&SF adj reg | 80 | 80 |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta | 85 | 84 |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 90¾ | 90½ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 93½ | 93 |
| Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62 | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| Atlanta Knox & C 4s | 81 | 79 |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ |
| Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64 | 82 | 80 |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 42 | 41¼ |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 91 | 91 |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 86 | 85½ |
| Balt & Ohio 4s Tol&C div '59 | 60 | 59¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 85½ | 85 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 56¼ | 55⅞ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50 | 82½ | 81½ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48 | 96½ | 96 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 4½s '95 | 79½ | 79 |
| Beech Creek RR 4s | 92½ | 92½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 104 | 104 |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 103¾ | 103½ |
| Ben Ind Loan 6s '46 | 78 | 77 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 97 | 97 |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 91¼ | 90½ |
| Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 | 77 | 76 |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 98¼ | 97½ |
| Buff R & P 4½s '57 | 56 | 55¾ |
| Bur Cr N 5s | 83 | 83 |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 61⅜ | 61¼ |
| Calif Petroleum 5s '39 | 74⅞ | 74⅝ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 82¼ | 82 |
| Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 81⅞ | 81⅜ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 81⅝ | 80¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 89 | 89 |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 88½ | 88¼ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 69¼ | 67½ |
| Can Pacific 5s '44 | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 83 | 82⅞ |
| Carolina Clin & O 5s '38 | 90 | 89 |
| Carolina Clin & O 6s '52 | 91 | 91 |
| Cen of Ga 5s C '59 | 32 | 30¾ |
| Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Cen New England 4s '61 | 68⅛ | 67¾ |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 85 | 84¾ |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 79 | 79 |
| Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 | 90 | 90 |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 93 | 93 |
| Ches & O cv 4½s A '93 | 67 | 67 |
| Ches & O con 5s '39 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Ches & O 4½s B | 102¾ | 100¾ |
| Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 | 86 | 86 |
| Chicago B & Q 4½s '77 | 88 | 88 |
| Chicago B&Q rfg 5s '71 | 87¾ | 87¼ |
| Chicago & Eas Ill 5s '51 | 99 | 99 |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 16½ | 16 |
| Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66 | 53½ | 53½ |
| Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 50 | 50 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 9½ | 9½ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 | 38 | 37½ |
| Chicago &Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 43 | 43 |
| Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037 | 34¼ | 33¾ |
| Chicago & Nw 6½s '36 | 50 | 49⅞ |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 84½ | 84⅛ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 68⅝ | 68¼ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B | 44 | 43½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s '44 | 100 | 100 |
| Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 85½ | 85 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 58 | 58 |
| Cin Un T 5s ret | 91½ | 91½ |
| Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63 | 98¾ | 98½ |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 84 | 84 |
| Colonial Oil 6s '38 | 84 | 84 |
| Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35 | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| Colo & So 4½s '80 A | 91½ | 91½ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr | 69½ | 69½ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 85 | 85 |
| Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57 | 85½ | 85 |
| Com Credit Co 5½s '35 | 92 | 92 |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 87½ | 87 |
| Com Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 91¾ | 91 |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 20½ | 20½ |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 95⅞ | 95⅛ |
| Consum Pow uni 5s '52 | 104¾ | 104½ |
| Corn Products 5s '34 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Cuba RR 6s '36 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ |
| Cumberland T&T 5s '37 | 36 | 36 |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Del & Hudson 5½s '37 | 87 | 86 |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 95 | 95 |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 65 | 65 |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 35 | 35 |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 42 | 42 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 94 | 93¾ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '62 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 100 | 100 |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 86 | 85½ |
| Edison Ill N Y 5s | 95⅞ | 95⅜ |
| Erie RR 1st con 4s '96 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Erie RR cv 4s A '53 | 73 | 72⅝ |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Erie RR gen lien | 44 | 43½ |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 62 | 61½ |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 44¼ | 44 |
| Fre Elec Mo Val 6s | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| Gen Bak Co 5½s '40 | 96 | 96 |
| Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 54⅝ | 54⅝ |
| Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 59½ | 59½ |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 13¼ | 13 |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 45¼ | 45 |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 74½ | 74½ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 82 | 81¾ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 95⅞ | 95⅞ |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 72½ | 72½ |
| Gulf States Steel 5½s '42 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Har Riv Uc 4s | 36½ | 36½ |
| Houston Oil 5½s '38 | 83 | 83 |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 64½ | 64½ |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 36¼ | 36 |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 63 | 62 |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 A | 87¾ | 87⅝ |
| Ill Central 4s '53 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Ill Central rfg 4s '55 | 48 | 48 |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 54½ | 54½ |
| Ill Central 5s '52 | 42⅞ | 42⅞ |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63 | 58½ | 58½ |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 47 | 47 |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 96¾ | 96½ |
| Inland Steel 4½s B '81 | 81½ | 81 |
| Inter Hydro El 6½s '44 | 80⅞ | 80⅞ |
| Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41 | 51¾ | 51½ |
| Inter Match Corp 5s '47 | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 52½ | 52½ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 57⅛ | 56½ |
| Inter Rap Trans 5s '32 | 57⅜ | 56½ |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 44¾ | 43¼ |
| Int Ag col 5s sta '32 | 77¾ | 75¾ |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 34 | 34 |
| Int & G Nor 5s B '56 | 65 | 64½ |
| Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52 | 43 | 42⅝ |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 55 | 49⅞ |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 55 | 54 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 34½ | 34⅛ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 43½ | 43 |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 52¼ | 51¼ |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '61 | 47½ | 47½ |
| Kan City So 1st 3s '50 | 66¾ | 66¼ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 68⅜ | 68⅛ |
| Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46 | 85⅞ | 85¾ |
| Kings Co El 4s '49 | 50 | 50 |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 | 76 | 76 |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s D | 72½ | 72 |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 72 | 72 |
| Long Island 5s '34 | 11 | 10 |
| Louis & Arkansas 5s '69 | 95 | 95 |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 48¼ | 48 |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 97¼ | 97 |
| Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 | 3 | 3 |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 42½ | 42½ |
| Metro Edison rfg 5s '53 | 93 | 93 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 91 | 91 |
| Mo K & T 4½s '78 | 67½ | 67 |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 59 | 59 |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 32½ | 32¼ |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 51½ | 51½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 51¼ | 50½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Mo Pac 5s I '81 | 37⅜ | 36⅛ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 51 | 50½ |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 94⅞ | 94¾ |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 76 | 76 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Nat Steel 5s | 95½ | 94¼ |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 79½ | 79½ |
| New Eng T&T 5s '52 | 97 | 97 |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 103½ | 103 |
| N O T & M 4½s rcts '56 | 80 | 80 |
| N O T & M 5½s '54 | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| NYC&HR con 4s A '98 | 38 | 38 |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 80½ | 80½ |
| NYC&HR 4½s N | 92½ | 91¼ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 72 | 71¼ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 78¾ | 78⅝ |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 91¼ | 91⅛ |
| NYC L SL con 3½s '98 | 70 | 69 |
| NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37 | 83 | 81⅜ |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 44 | 44 |
| NY Edison 4s '44 | 39⅞ | 39½ |
| NY Edison rfg 4½s '41 | 103⅞ | 102½ |
| NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| NY GELH&P 5s '48 | 94 | 83½ |
| NY NH&H 4½s '67 | 103½ | 103½ |
| NY Ont & W gen 4s '55 | 75 | 74½ |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 44 | 44 |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 54 | 54 |
| NY Trap Rock 6s '46 | 100½ | 99½ |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Norf Southern rfg A '91 | 69 | 69 |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Nor. Am Ed 5s C '89 | 89 | 88 |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 63 | 62⅝ |
| Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97 | 81¾ | 81 |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 90 | 90 |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 45 | 44½ |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 90 | 90 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40 | 101 | 101 |
| Paramount Public 5½s | 18½ | 18½ |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 55 | 54 |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Pathé Ex inc 7s '37 | 60⅜ | 60 |
| Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41 | 80 | 80 |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 43 | 43 |
| Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s '63 | 81 | 80½ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '81 | 83⅛ | 83¼ |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 76 | 76 |
| Penn Railroad gen 5s '68 | 86 | 86 |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 100⅞ | 100⅝ |
| Pere Marquette 4s '56 | 55 | 55 |
| Pere Marquette 5s '56 | 68⅛ | 68⅛ |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 60¾ | 59¾ |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 92 | 91½ |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 50 | 49¾ |
| Pittsburgh Steel 6½s '48 | 99½ | 99⅛ |
| Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40 | 90 | 90 |
| Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s B | 95 | 95 |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 56½ | 56½ |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 64¼ | 64 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 29½ | 29 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 91 | 91 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '40 | 76 | 76 |
| Remington Arms sf 6s '37 | 72 | 71¼ |
| Revere Cop & Br 6s '48 | 74 | 73½ |
| Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 | 56 | 56 |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 68 | 67½ |
| St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33 | 65½ | 65½ |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 79 | 78½ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 24½ | 24 |
| St Louis SW con 4s '32 | 87⅜ | 87¼ |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48 | 37 | 37 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 76¾ | 76¼ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 70½ | 70½ |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 39⅜ | 39⅛ |
| Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49 | 70⅜ | 70⅜ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 36⅞ | 36⅝ |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 93 | 92 |
| Sinclair Pipe L 5½s '42 | 97 | 97 |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 94 | 94 |
| Smith A. O. 6½s '33 | 58½ | 58½ |
| Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Southern Calif Pow 6s '47 | 89 | 88 |
| Southern Pacific rfg 4½s '55 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 | 85 | 85 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 69½ | 69 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 69½ | 69½ |
| Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50 | 82 | 67¼ |
| Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38 | 44 | 41¼ |
| Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 101½ | 101⅜ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 102 | 101⅞ |
| Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47 | 36 | 36 |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 83 | 82 |
| Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000 | 91 | 90½ |
| Tex & Pac 5s D '80 | 70 | 70 |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 49¼ | 49 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 39⅜ | 39⅛ |
| Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43 | 23 | 23 |
| Union El L & P 1st 5s '32 | 100½ | 100¼ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 101 | 101 |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 93½ | 93½ |
| United Biscuit 6s '42 | 85⅜ | 85⅜ |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 99 | 99 |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 46½ | 45¾ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 85⅛ | 86⅛ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 40 | 39¼ |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 43 | 42 |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 62 | 62 |
| Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34 | 91 | 91 |
| Virginia & S'west con 5s '58 | 99¾ | 99½ |
| Wabash RR 1st 5s '39 | 44 | 43 |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| Warren Bros 6s '41 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 43½ | 43 |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 100 | 100 |
| Western NY & Pa 5s '37 | 60 | 59¼ |
| Western Pacific A '46 | 98 | 98 |
| Western Union 5s '50 | 48¼ | 47¾ |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 67⅞ | 67⅞ |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 95 | 95 |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 68 | 68⅜ |
| Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33 | 68 | 68 |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78 | 85 | 83⅝ |
| | 72 | 71⅞ |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last | Mar 10 | Mar 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 99.5 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.1 | |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 100.10 | 100.6 | 100.7 | 100.5 | |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 100.19 | 100.17 | 100.17 | 100.17 | |
| US 3½s '55 | 90.28 | 90.8 | 90.8 | 90.15 | |
| US 3½s '49 | 92.20 | 92.4 | 92.5 | 92.8 | |
| US 3½s '43 March | 98.4 | 95.26 | 95.26 | 91.1 | |
| US 3½s '43 June | 96.8 | 95.26 | 95.28 | 96.00 | |
| US 3½s '47 | 95.12 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 95.8 | |
| US 3½s '56 | 98.8 | 97.31 | 97.31 | 97.25 | |
| US 4s '54 | 101.6 | 100.28 | 100.28 | 100.28 | |
| US 4¼s '52 | 103.20 | 103.4 | 103.16 | 103.8 | |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 40½ | 40 |
| Akershus 5s' 63 | 61 | 61 |
| Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55 | 49 | 49 |
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| Antioquia 7s D '46 | 11½ | 11½ |
| Argentine Gov 5½s '62 | 58¼ | 57 |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 65½ | 65 |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 65 | 65 |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 65⅛ | 64½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 65⅛ | 64½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 66 | 66 |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 65 | 65 |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 66 | 64½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s' 58 B | 65¾ | 64½ |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 60¾ | 60¼ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 61½ | 61⅜ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '57 | 50 | 49 |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 93⅝ | 93⅜ |
| Austria Hydro 6½s | 40½ | 40 |
| Austria (Upper) 6½s '57 | 35¼ | 34 |
| Austria (Upper) 7s '45 | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 88½ | 88⅛ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 93⅞ | 93½ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| Bergen (City) 6s '49 | 100½ | 100⅜ |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 28⅜ | 28⅛ |
| Berlin Elec 6s '55 | 31 | 31 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 6 | 6 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 8½ | 8½ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 101⅜ | 101½ |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 23 | 23 |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 25 | 24 |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 25 | 24 |
| Brazil (US) 7½s '52 | 74⅜ | 74⅜ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 30½ | 30⅛ |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 39 | 39 |
| Brisbane 6s '50 | 57½ | 55 |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 22½ | 21¼ |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 34 | 34 |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Bulgaria 7s '68 | 20 | 20 |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 93½ | 93 |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 81½ | 80¼ |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | 16 | 16 |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 14 | 13¾ |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '57 | 14 | 13⅝ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 14 | 13¾ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 14 | 14 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| Chile (Res) 6s '61 Sept | 14 | 14 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '63 | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Cologne (City) 6½s '50 | 36 | 36 |
| Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47 | 28 | 27 |
| Colombia Agr Bk 7s '46 | 22 | 22 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47 | 22 | 22 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 25 | 24¾ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 24 | 24 |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '57 | 29 | 28 |
| Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42 | 38½ | 38½ |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 34 | 34 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '40 | 85 | 88 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 37 | 37 |
| Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 70¾ | 70 |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 81½ | 80½ |
| Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 | 85¾ | 85½ |
| Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42 | 66⅞ | 66 |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | 50 | 50 |
| Dutch El sf 6s '62 | 80½ | 80 |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 88 | 88 |
| Finland (Rep) 6s '45 | 51 | 51 |
| Frankfort 6½s '53 | 52 | 53 |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 115¾ | 115¼ |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34 | 116¼ | 116¼ |
| German 7s '49 | 36½ | 36½ |
| German Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 64 | 64 |
| German Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 39½ | 39½ |
| German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 37½ | 37½ |
| German Cen Agr 7½s '58 rcts | 42¾ | 42¼ |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 29 | 28¾ |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 41¼ | 41¼ |
| Greek 6s '68 | 42¾ | 42 |
| Haiti (Rep) 6s '52 | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| Hansa 6s '39 ww | 66½ | 65½ |
| Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61 | 19 | 19 |
| Hungary Mun 7s '46 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ |
| Hungary Mun 7½s '45 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| Ilseder Steel 6s '48 | 48¾ | 48½ |
| Italian Credit Con 7s A '37 | 24½ | 24½ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 90 | 89¾ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65 | 61½ | 61 |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 70⅞ | 70⅜ |
| Karstadt 6s '43 | 21⅞ | 21 |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 | 54½ | 53⅜ |
| Leipzig (City) 7s '47 | 33½ | 33⅛ |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 101⅝ | 101⅛ |
| Meridionale El 7s '57 | 79¾ | 79⅜ |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 67 | 67 |
| Minas Geraes 6½s '58 | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| Netherlands (King) 6s '72 | 100¾ | 100⅜ |
| New South Wales 5s '57 | 55 | 54⅜ |
| New South Wales 5s '58 | 55 | 54⅜ |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 102 | 102 |
| North German Lloyd 6s '47 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 84 | 84 |
| Panama (Rep) 5s '63 | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58 | 60⅝ | 59⅝ |
| Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58 | 100 | 99⅝ |
| Paris-Orleans 5½s '58 | 103 | 103 |
| Pernambuco (State) 7s '47 | 9½ | 9½ |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '61 | 6½ | 6 |
| Poland (Gov) 7s '47 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| Poland (Gov) 8s '50 | 67½ | 67½ |
| Prussia 6½s '51 | 33¾ | 33½ |
| Prussia 6s '52 | 31 | 29½ |
| Rhine Main 7s '50 | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 | 38½ | 37½ |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww | 36½ | 35⅞ |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 | 37 | 37 |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53 | 11¼ | 11 |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68 | 10½ | 10½ |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66 | 13¾ | 12¾ |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 70 | 69¼ |
| Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww | 76 | 76 |
| Roumania 7s '59 | 50 | 49½ |
| Salvador (Rep) 8s '48 | 39 | 39 |
| San Paulo (City) 6½s '57 | 15½ | 15½ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68 | 12½ | 12⅛ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56 | 18 | 18 |
| Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51 | 82¼ | 82 |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 5s '62 | 40½ | 40 |
| Serbs Cro & Sl

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## RIVAL CREWS LOOK STRONG

### Cambridge and Oxford Showing Considered Remarkable

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Oxford University's eight today rowed a full course trial from Putney to Mortlake in 19m. 57s. This is 6s. better time than the Cantabs made in their trial Saturday.

Oxford's time today compares with the course record of 18m. 20s., set in 1911 by Oxford.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

PUTNEY, Eng., March 10—"The best crews at this stage of training that Oxford and Cambridge have produced since the war" is the consensus of opinion formed on the tideway since the wearers of the Dark and Light Blue arrived here a few days ago from the upper reaches of the Thames to complete preparation for the eighty-fourth intervarsity boat race March 19.

The exceptionally good showing of the rivals is remarkable because they both had setbacks in training through the necessity of making frequent alterations in the order of seating. The shuffling and reshuffling entailed has been done very effectively, however — possibly the crews are improved because of it—and the qualities of the eights, as now composed, are vouchsafed by the merit of their performances against the clock since their arrival on metropolitan waters.

Cambridge had been on the tideway only one day previously when they rowed their first "full course" Saturday, and the manner in which they traveled 4¼ miles between Putney and Mortlake in 20m. 3s. convinced the beholders that the ninth successive victory for the Light Blues was a distinct probability. Then, Tuesday Oxford did something to modify this impression by paddling from Putney to Mortlake, and, on the way back—let that point be well noted—rowed from Chiswick Steps to Putney Bridge in 11m. 5s. This is only one second slower than the record for this reach, established by Oxford's crew in a full-course trial.

During their burst of speed the Dark Blues started and finished at a rate of 34 strokes to a minute and never put in fewer than 30. If not particularly "pretty" they were finely matched together as a crew and showed that "boat control" which has not been a noticeable feature of Oxford crews in recent years. The Oxonians are much "nippier" into the water than usual and do their work with great gusto. They look like a real "fighting" crew.

The Oxonians have been taken in hand this year by Col. J. H. Gibbon, former Cambridge stroke, who, if he pulls the Dark Blues out of a dismal rut into which they have fallen, will do only what T. S. Eagan, Cambridge, did for Oxford in 1852 and what Wal Fletcher, Oxford, did for Cambridge in 1899.

In the matter of sheer rowing technique Cambridge has made a greater impression on the riverside cognoscenti. The Cantabs are delightfully smooth in all they do to drive their shell along with a fluent ease that minimizes the appearance of individual effort. And they have as stroke a man well fitted to succeed A. A. Brocklebank, who took the Cantabs to victory in 1929, 1930 and 1931.

L. Luxton came into position when J. R. F. Best was obliged to stand down from the crew—Best was a hard-working oar with a remarkable racing record—and since the change occurred the Light Blues have gained in rhythm. He, like C. A. Chadwyck-Healey of Oxford, is a battler to the last inch, and he showed a fine "end of race" judgment between Barnes and Mortlake during Saturday's full-course trial.

Peter Haig-Thomas, Cambridge coach, has reason to be satisfied with his eight both as individual oarsmen and as a crew and can feel the tradition of recent years has been splendidly maintained—even actually improved upon up to this point of training. Oxford looks like being decidedly better than usual on the day of the race and Cambridge should be as good as ever. Translated into the dictum of the river prophets this means Cambridge is expected to win a close race after a great fight.

The following are the positions, names, schools and weights of crews:

Oxford—Bow, G. A. Ellison, Westminster and New College, 160 pounds; No. 2, G. M. L. Smith, Winchester and Brasenose, 163; No. 3, J. De R. Kent, Sherbourne and Erasenose, 161; No. 4, C. M. Johnston, Shrewsbury and Brasenose, 162; No. 5, W. D. C. Erskine-Crum, Eton and Christ Church, 171; No. 6, R. A. J. Poole, Eton and Brasenose, 185; No. 7, W. H. Migotti, Radley and Worcester, 160; stroke, C. A. Chadwyck-Healey, Eton and Trinity, 159; coxswain, T. W. Prichard, Clifton and Exeter, 118.

Cambridge—Bow, D. Haig-Thomas, Eton and St. Johnsons, 161; No. 2, K. M. Payne, Eton and Third Trinity, 172; No. 3, T. G. Askwith, Haileybury and Peterhouse, 165; No. 4, Wat Sambell, Melbourne and Pembroke, 173; No. 5, C. J. S. Sergel, Monkton Combe and Clare, 175; No. 6, H. R. N. Rickett, Eton and Third Trinity, 177; No. 7, D. H. E. McCowen, Cheltenham and Pembroke, 171; stroke, L. Luxton, Melbourne and Pembroke, 169; coxswain, J. M. Ranking, Cheltenham and Pembroke, 104.

Weights of Oarsmen—Oxford total 1331, average 166⅜; Cambridge total 1363, average 170⅜.

### AUSTRALIA VS. CUBA

HAVANA, March 10 (AP)—Australia's and Cuba's Davis Cup tennis teams will play their first-round matches here May 13, 14 and 15, the Cuban National Tennis Association announced yesterday. Australia had favored New York or New Orleans for the competition, but Cuba's wishes prevailed. The Cuban team will be selected in elimination play, which probably will be held late in April. Gustavo Vollmer, who has participated in various Florida tournaments recently, Ricardo Morales, Lorenzo Nodarse, Jose Aguero and Joaquin Pardo are among outstanding candidates for the team.

### SCHIER ELECTED AT LEHIGH

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BETHLEHEM, Penna., March 10—Carl F. Schier Jr. '32 of Ellicott City, Md., has been elected captain of the Lehigh University lacrosse team. Schier succeeds George D. Reed '32 of Baltimore, Md., who was declared ineligible.

### AMATEUR SKI RECORD CLAIMED

REVELSTOKE, B. C., March 10 (AP)—A new amateur ski-jump record for North America of 287 feet was claimed yesterday for Robert Lymburne of Revelstoke. This jump, it was claimed, exceeded the best recorded aamteur jump in Canada or the United States by 30 feet. It also broke the hill record of 240 feet.

## California Gives Coast Cage Title to Southern Division

### Bears Triumph Over Washington Huskies in Short Playoff Series at Oakland—Regular Season Races in Both Sections Were Close

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES

| College | Won | Lost | Points For | Points Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 2 | 0 | 58 | 45 | 1.000 |
| Washington | 0 | 2 | 45 | 58 | .000 |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10—The basketball championship of the Pacific Coast Conference returned to the Southern Division last Saturday when the University of California triumphed over the University of Washington, at Oakland, in the final game of the playoff series between the two fives. Washington gave the title to the Northern Division last season by defeating California two games out of three, but this season the Bears would not be denied and took two straight from the Huskies.

The first contest of the short playoff series, played March 4, was a close one. The Bears finally won, 22 to 21, but not until one of the closest battles seen at Oakland all season. Jack N. Read '33, Golden Bear center, shot the winning basket with less than a minute to play, and thereby became one of the heroes of the series. In this game, Joseph J. Kintana '32, California forward, was high scorer with nine points.

After that close first game, fans expected the Huskies to tie up the series when the two fives met again March 5. The Bears, however, swept their Northern Division rivals right off their feet from the opening whistle, and led from beginning to end, the final score being 36 to 24. Kintana was again the star and high-point man, this time with 11 points. Washington's only real threat in this contest came with a late rally in the second period. The results of the games:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | 22 | Washington | 21 |
| California | 36 | Washington | 24 |

Kintana, with seven floor goals and six from the foul line, was high scorer of the series with 20 points. Read was second, five points behind. J. A. Fuller '32, Washington center, had 12 points and third place. The scorers:

| Player | Position | College | Goals Flr. | Fl. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. J. Kintana '32, | f, | Calif. | 7 | 6 | 20 |
| J. N. Read '33, | c, | California | 7 | 1 | 15 |
| J. A. Fuller '32, | c, | Washington | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| H. G. Eifert '34, | f, | California | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| Ned Nelson '32, | g, | Washington. | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| R. L. Cairney '32, | g, | Wash. | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| L. L. Seifert '33, | f, | California | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| H. G. Lee '34, | f, | Washington | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| P. G. Antoncich '34, | c, | Wash. | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| M. J. Antoncich '34, | f, | Wash. | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| J. G. Crowley '32, | g, | California | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| J. A. Hanover '34, | f, | Wash. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| C. R. Vendt '32, | g, | California | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| T. T. Ohashi '32, | g, | California | 0 | 1 | 1 |

SOUTHERN DIVISION
Final Standing

| Team | Won | Lost | Points For | Points Agst | P.C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 9 | 3 | 326 | 272 | .750 |
| Southern California | 8 | 4 | 327 | 295 | .667 |
| U. C. L. A. | 4 | 7 | 287 | 301 | .364 |
| Stanford | 2 | 9 | 258 | 330 | .182 |

The race for honors in the Southern Division was as close as it possibly could be, for at the end of the regular season, California and Southern California were tied for the lead, each with eight victories and three defeats. This made it necessary for a fifth game between these two teams, which the Bears won after a hard battle, 26 to 22.

California's ability to take four straight contests from California at Los Angeles and three in a row from Stanford enabled it to finish first. The Trojans took three of their five games with the Bears, but were handed two stinging defeats by the U. C. L. A. Bruins. Both of these games were lost by a margin of one floor goal.

High-scoring honors for the season went to the Trojans, who totaled 327, one more point than the Bears made. The Bears had the tightest defense, holding opponents to 272 points. The Trojans were second in this respect. The results of the games:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| So. California | 22 | California | 14 |
| So. California | 29 | California | 25 |
| California | 29 | U. C. L. A. | 18 |
| California | 26 | U. C. L. A. | 25 |
| California | 25 | Stanford | 19 |
| California | 27 | So. California | 18 |
| So. California | 28 | California | 27 |
| California | 34 | U. C. L. A. | 28 |
| California | 31 | U. C. L. A. | 29 |
| California | 33 | Stanford | 16 |
| California | 29 | Stanford | 18 |
| California | 26 | So. California | 22 |
| So. California | 35 | Stanford | 28 |
| So. California | 28 | Stanford | 24 |
| U. C. L. A. | 19 | So. California | 17 |
| So. California | 37 | Stanford | 29 |
| So. California | 32 | Stanford | 19 |
| U. C. L. A. | 26 | So. California | 24 |
| So. California | 35 | U. C. L. A. | 31 |
| Stanford | 25 | U. C. L. A. | 22 |
| Stanford | 31 | U. C. L. A. | 26 |
| U. C. L. A. | 35 | Stanford | 31 |
| U. C. L. A. | 23 | Stanford | 18 |

J. J. Nemer '33, tall Southern California forward, easily won the individual scoring honors of the Southern Division. He found the basket for 50 floor goals and converted 32 foul shots, for a grand total of 132 points. J. J. Kintana '32, of California, with 104 points, placed second and was the only other player to pass the 100 mark. Two U. C. L. A. stars, Donald Piper '33, forward, and Richard Linthicum '32, forward, were third and fourth, respectively. E. A. LaCombe '33 and T. W. Cordry '33, led the Stanford men in scoring. The scorers follow:

| Player | Position | College | Goals Floor | Foul | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. J. Nemer '33, | f, | So. Calif. | 50 | 32 | 132 |
| J. J. Kintana '32, | f, | California | 41 | 22 | 104 |
| Donald Piper '33, | f, | U. C. L. A. | 32 | 17 | 81 |
| R. Linthicum '32, | f, | U. C. L. A. | 29 | 13 | 71 |
| E. A. LaCombe '33, | f, | Stanford | 25 | 19 | 69 |
| T. W. Cordry '33, | f, | Stanford. | 24 | 21 | 69 |
| J. N. Read '33, | c, | California. | 25 | 7 | 57 |
| J. H. Gardner '34, | f, | So. Calif. | 13 | 18 | 44 |
| Lou Rose Jr. '34, | c, | U. C. L. A. | 19 | 5 | 43 |
| H. G. Eifert '34, | f, | California. | 13 | 11 | 37 |
| R. A. Erskine '34, | c, | So. Calif. | 12 | 8 | 32 |
| C. B. Cappe '32, | g, | So. Calif. | 8 | 15 | 31 |
| A. T. Norgard '33, | g, | Stanford | 9 | 11 | 29 |
| W. R. Pierce '32, | c, | So. Calif. | 10 | 9 | 29 |
| J. A. Bescos '34, | So. | Calif. | 8 | 12 | 28 |
| T. C. Lemcke '33, | g, | U. C. L. A. | 8 | 12 | 28 |
| W. C. Coughlan '34, | c, | Calif. | 12 | 4 | 28 |
| C. R. Vendt '32, | g, | California. | 12 | 3 | 27 |
| J. C. Brotemarkle '32, | g, | U. C. L. A. | 10 | 5 | 25 |
| J. G. Crowley '32, | g, | Calif. | 8 | 8 | 24 |
| S. C. Elliott '34, | f, | So. Calif. | 8 | 5 | 21 |
| W. A. Maxwell '33, | c, | U. C. L. A. | 9 | 2 | 20 |
| J. C. Cosgrove '34, | f, | Stanford. | 6 | 7 | 19 |
| W. K. Doub '32, | c, | Stanford. | 5 | 7 | 17 |
| L. L. Seifert '33, | f, | Calif. | 5 | 6 | 16 |
| J. F. Soest '32, | g, | U. C. L. A. | 5 | 5 | 15 |
| J. Hancock Jr. '33, | c, | Stanford | 6 | 2 | 14 |
| David Packard '34, | c, | Stanf'd. | 3 | 7 | 13 |
| F. A. Smart '32, | f, | California. | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| T. T. Ohashi '32, | g, | Calif. | 3 | 5 | 11 |
| L. P. Baker '32, | g, | Stanford. | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| J. R. Stone '32, | g, | California. | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| R. Thompson '32, | g, | So. Calif. | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| C. G. Anderson '33, | g, | So. Calif. | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| R. E. Mead '32, | f, | Stanford | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| E. W. Johnson '32, | g, | Calif. | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| C. E. Binkley '33, | c, | U. C. L. A. | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| J. K. Tod '33, | g, | Stanford | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| R. A. Rintala '32, | g, | Stanford | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| H. D. Edelen '33, | g, | Stanford | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| E. P. Palmer '33, | f, | Stanford | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| W. F. Schnetka '33, | g, | Stanf'd. | 0 | 1 | 1 |

NORTHERN DIVISION
Final Standing

| College | Won | Lost | Points For | Points Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 12 | 4 | 549 | 501 | .750 |
| Wash. State | 11 | 5 | 542 | 447 | .638 |
| Oregon State | 8 | 8 | 435 | 428 | .500 |
| Oregon | 7 | 9 | 443 | 490 | .438 |
| Idaho | 2 | 14 | 486 | 589 | .125 |

The Northern Division race, like the Southern, was very close. The Washington State Cougars led during most of the season, only to be overtaken in the final week by the Huskies. The Washington quintet won only one of its first five games, but started a winning streak with its sixth contest. This streak continued right through the remainder of the season, giving the champions 11 straight victories. Two triumphs over the Cougars during the final week of play decided the Northern Division championship.

Oregon State stayed in the race for several weeks of the campaign, but finally gave way to its stronger rivals. The fourth-place Oregon five figured prominently in the race by defeating the Cougars three times during the season. These setbacks proved to be the barrier between Washington State and the title. The results of the games:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oregon State | 26 | Washington | 24 |
| Washington | 30 | Oregon State | 27 |
| Wash. State | 28 | Washington | 27 |
| Wash. State | 49 | Washington | 22 |
| Oregon State | 30 | Washington | 14 |
| Washington | 32 | Oregon State | 27 |
| Washington | 44 | Oregon | 32 |
| Washington | 33 | Oregon | 23 |
| Washington | 38 | Oregon | 29 |
| Washington | 27 | Oregon | 21 |
| Washington | 40 | Idaho | 35 |
| Washington | 47 | Idaho | 34 |
| Washington | 51 | Idaho | 38 |
| Washington | 44 | Idaho | 39 |
| Washington | 32 | Wash. State | 25 |
| Washington | 44 | Wash. State | 38 |
| Wash. State | 33 | Oregon | 21 |
| Oregon | 42 | Wash. State | 29 |
| Wash. State | 48 | Idaho | 33 |
| Wash. State | 43 | Idaho | 15 |
| Wash. State | 28 | Idaho | 22 |
| Wash. State | 31 | Oregon State | 22 |
| Wash. State | 33 | Oregon State | 22 |
| Oregon | 34 | Wash. State | 32 |
| Oregon | 24 | Wash. State | 31 |
| Wash. State | 28 | Oregon State | 24 |
| Wash. State | 28 | Oregon State | 26 |
| Wash. State | 48 | Idaho | 37 |
| Oregon State | 33 | Idaho | 31 |
| Oregon State | 35 | Idaho | 28 |
| Oregon | 21 | Oregon State | 20 |
| Oregon State | 24 | Idaho | 23 |
| Oregon State | 31 | Idaho | 26 |
| Oregon | 28 | Oregon State | 25 |
| Oregon State | 37 | Oregon | 31 |
| Oregon State | 26 | Oregon | 20 |
| Idaho | 31 | Oregon | 26 |
| Oregon | 33 | Idaho | 29 |
| Oregon | 39 | Idaho | 26 |
| Idaho | 39 | Oregon | 19 |

H. S. Gordon '33, Washington State center, who as a sophomore led the Northern Division in scoring last season, repeated again this year, but his final total was smaller. During the season just closed he shot 51 baskets from the floor and 33 from the foul line for 135 points. One year ago his total was 171 points. Second place went to J. A. Fuller '33, Washington center who was six points behind Gordon. C. E. Roberts '33 of Oregon was next on the list. Oregon States' high scorer was Kenneth Fagans '32, forward. A. C. Barrett '32, led the Idaho individuals. The scorers follow:

| Player | Position | College | Goals Flr. | Fl. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. S. Gordon '33, | c, | Wash. S. | 51 | 33 | 135 |
| J. A. Fuller '33, | c, | Washington | 54 | 21 | 129 |
| C. E. Roberts '33, | c, | Oregon | 48 | 24 | 120 |
| C. C. Holsten '32, | f, | Wash. S. | 44 | 27 | 115 |
| A. C. Barrett '32, | f, | Idaho | 51 | 11 | 113 |
| W. W. Calkins '32, | g, | Oregon | 32 | 48 | 112 |
| James Cross '33, | f, | Wash. S. | 45 | 16 | 106 |
| Arthur McLarney '32, | g, | W. S. | 42 | 22 | 106 |
| Kenneth Fagans '32, | f, | Ore. S. | 38 | 24 | 100 |
| Henry Levoff '32, | g, | Oregon | 32 | 33 | 97 |
| H. G. Lee '34, | f, | Washington | 40 | 16 | 96 |
| E. C. Lewis '33, | c, | Ore. State | 36 | 18 | 90 |
| H. J. Grenier '34, | c, | Idaho | 37 | 14 | 88 |
| D. E. Lacy '33, | g, | Idaho | 32 | 21 | 85 |
| Ned Nelson '32, | g, | Washington | 37 | 8 | 82 |
| R. L. Cairney '32, | g, | Wash. | 29 | 21 | 79 |
| A. H. Wicks '33, | g, | Idaho | 25 | 28 | 78 |
| H. S. Merrill '32, | g, | Ore. State | 31 | 15 | 77 |
| J. A. Hanover '34, | f, | Wash. | 25 | 24 | 74 |
| E. H. Herman '34, | f, | Idaho | 30 | 12 | 72 |
| Jack Robertson '34, | f, | Oregon | 28 | 11 | 67 |
| Gerald Thomas '33, | f, | Ore. S. | 27 | 8 | 62 |
| R. O. Scott '34, | g, | Wash. State | 23 | 6 | 52 |
| K. R. Swygard '33, | f, | Wash. | 20 | 8 | 48 |
| E. H. Davis '34, | g, | Ore. State | 16 | 8 | 40 |
| J. C. Lenchitsky '34, | g, | Ore. S | 10 | 4 | 24 |
| C. G. Potter '34, | f, | Oregon | 9 | 5 | 23 |
| F. L. O'Connell '34, | f, | Ore. S. | 8 | 3 | 19 |
| P. G. Antoncich '34, | c, | Wash. | 6 | 4 | 16 |
| W. F. McDonald '33, | f, | Ore. S. | 5 | 3 | 13 |
| J. K. Watts '34, | f, | Oregon | 3 | 6 | 12 |
| S. G. Hale '32, | f, | Idaho | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| Joseph Weber '34, | f, | Wash. | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| R. W. Rogers '34, | f, | Wash. S. | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| C. L. Graham '32, | g, | W. State | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| E. E. Ostling '34, | c, | Wash. | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| E. E. Hurley '33, | f, | Idaho | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| E. V. Nelson '33, | g, | Idaho | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| W. J. Hall '32, | g, | Idaho | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| D. B. Aukett '34, | c, | Idaho | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| C. L. Geraghty '34, | g, | Idaho | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| J. H. Jeffers '34, | f, | Oregon | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| G. E. Olinger '34, | f, | Oregon | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| L. C. Sonedecker '34, | g, | W. S. | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| G. V. Bergerson '33, | f, | Ore. S. | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| J. C. Heartwell '33, | g, | Ore. S. | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| C. H. Lippert '33, | f, | Wash. S. | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| H. D. Pease '32, | g, | Ore. State | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| M. J. Antoncich '34, | f, | Wash. | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| M. M. Rubenstein '32, | f, | Ore. | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| G. H. Stahl '33, | f, | Oregon | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| W. M. Heaman '34, | f, | Wash. | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| J. L. Neff '32, | f, | Washington | 0 | 1 | 1 |

### N. Y. U. COACHING STAFF

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Head Football Coach Howard G. Cann of New York University, yesterday announced the names of his seven assistants for 1932, all but one of them New York University graduates. Archie Roberts, freshman coach; Leo V. Collins, John J. Weinheimer and Albert J. Dimeolo are holdovers from 1931. Albert L. Gaudet, George B. Chalmers and Meyer Firstenberg are additions to the staff. All but Dimeola are former Violet stars. He played with the University of Pittsburgh. Cann announced at the same time that spring football practice would start next Monday and would last only three weeks. He said practice would be entirely voluntary.

### NEW UNIT TO TULANE GYM

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 10 (AP)—President A. B. Dinwiddie of Tulane announced today that construction would be started soon on a $140,000 unit of the new university gymnasium. It will be located on the campus near the stadium and will house a spectators gallery and floor space for basketball, boxing and indoor intramural sports.

### VIRGINIA ELECTS YOUNG

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 10—Sidney Shakespeare Young '33 of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected captain of the University of Virginia basketball team for next season. He has been a regular guard for two seasons.

### BOSTON SEXTET WINS

SALCHOW, Sweden, March 10 (AP)—The touring Boston Hockey Club yesterday defeated a Swedish club 2 goals to 0 in a close and exciting match.

## OTTO STOLLS BOWL 2747

### McBride Rolls 268 for a Booster Team in A. B. C. Tourney

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, Mich., March 10—Though little can be judged from the performances of the "booster" teams, scheduled on the opening squads of the American Bowling Congress tournament, it is evident that the 32 new alleys are in perfect condition and that some sizable totals will be registered when the regulars swing into action, starting tomorrow.

Clarence McBride, member of one of the Detroit Booster fives, rolled one of the best totals ever recorded in the early stages of an A. B. C. tourney here last night, when he scored a 268 game. After opening with mediocre scores of 190 and 141, McBride chalked up eight consecutive strikes to open his final game, spared in the ninth and finished with high single game of the tourney.

The 2747 score, registered by the Otto Stolls on the late squad on the opening night, Tuesday, is also a creditable performance. It will share in a slice of the "booster" prize money and is likely to finish in the $87,300 regular prize awards.

Teams from Cleveland, St. Louis, Springfield (Ill.), Cincinnati, Scranton, Chicago, Albany, Newport and Lansing are scheduled over the week-end, which will mark the real opening of the tourney.

Conditions are ideal in the Coliseum here and many veteran A. B. C. pin fans are predicting that some new records will be chalked up before the finish April 11.

## HARVARD SEXTET WINS YALE SERIES

HARVARD-YALE HOCKEY SERIES

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harvard | 1 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
| Yale | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 2 |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10—Harvard won its annual hockey series with Yale by holding the Elis to a 4-to-4 tie in an overtime game here last night. The Crimson had to fight an uphill battle all the way, but, after overtaking Yale, threatened to win the game on repeated occasions. Only fine work on the part of Yale's goal tender, Colman Curtiss Jr. '32, prevented a Harvard victory in the second overtime period.

Yale led by two goals at 2 to 0 early in the game and again at 3 to 1, but Harvard came back each time. Yale led again at 4 to 3, but Capt. C. C. Cunningham '32, scored for Harvard to tie the teams and they remained at 4-all through the final half of the third regular period and through two exciting 10-minute overtime sessions.

W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, continued his brilliant work for Harvard with one goal and one assist, as Cunningham of Harvard and Kay Todd Jr.' 32S of Yale scored two goals each. The summary:

| HARVARD | | YALE |
|---|---|---|
| Baldwin, Pell, | lw | |
| | rw, | Bostwick, Marckwald, E. Mills |
| Wood, Saltonstall, | Putnam, c | |
| | c, | Fletcher, G. Mills, Fawcett |
| Cunningham, Hasler, | rw | |
| | lw, | Todd, Noyes, Cookman |
| Crosby, | ld | rd, Muhlfeld |
| McGregor, Martin, | rd | ld, Winter, Barnes |
| DeGive, | g | g, Curtiss |

Score—Harvard 4, Yale 4. Goals—Cunningham 2, Baldwin, Wood for Harvard; Todd 2, E. Mills, Bostwick for Yale. Referees—Macdonell and Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods and two 10m. overtime periods.

### HOCKEY NOTES

SPRINGFIELD INDIANS won the Canadian-American Hockey League championship last year and are now in last place in the league standing without a chance of retaining their title. Tulsa Oilers, champions of the American Hockey League, are in a similar position, although not quite in last place. Oakland Sheiks of the California Hockey League are another title-defending aggregation which appears to be without hope.

Of all the professional hockey champions from last year, only Canadiens are showing sufficient superiority to be rated a favorite to retain their honors. Windsor in the International League is in third place at present, but is very much a contender to repeat.

Boston Bruins are to lose the seldom mentioned Prince of Wales Cup this year for the first time since its début in competition back in 1926-27. That year the Bruins had four of the present team playing regularly, Hitchman, Shore, Galbraith and Oliver. Hitchman came to the team two seasons before that, in 1924-25. In 1927-28 Dit Clapper became a team member, and the next season, 1928-29, came Tiny Thompson, George Owen and Cooney Weiland. Hitchman is serving his eighth season with the team, Shore, Oliver and Galbraith their sixth, Clapper his fifth and Thompson, Weiland and Owen their fourth.

With the coming of the awarding of the David A. Hart Trophy for the most valuable player the way is opening for boosting. Boston has not had a player receive either the Hart Trophy or the Lady Byng Cup—in fact, no American division player ever has received the Hart Trophy—so with what is believed to be justification, there seems no harm in nominating none other than Eddie Shore for that Hart Trophy. Game after game he has starred and also out of town he has been featured prominently because of his great hockey, so possibly there is hope that he will get some special recognition.

The talk concerning the possible reëntrance of Ottawa into the National Hockey League is encouraging to those who foster tradition and color. It is freely admitted that that city is not as great a money maker as some of the others; but the sacrifice in profits—if divided among the wealthy clubs—would be repaid in that same tradition and color.

All during the time the Bruins have been close to elimination from the playoffs—and they are not out of the woods yet—loyal fans have not only encouraged but stoutly maintained that the team would reach the preferred class, and that kind of support has not only been helpful, but may bring about the realization of the aim.

### ARMOUR AND DUDLEY WIN

MIAMI, Fla., March 10 (AP)—Tommy Armour, British open champion, and Ed Dudley, Concordville, Penna., defeated Billy Burke, United States open champion, and Johnny Golden, Noroton, Conn., 3 and 2, yesterday to win first honors in Miami's annual golfing classic, the $5000 international professional 4-ball matches at the Miami Country Club.

### EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

*By the Associated Press*

Cincinnati (N) 7, St. Louis (N) 0.
Detroit (A) 5, San Francisco 3.

### COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Yale 53, Harvard 18.

## Arrows' Chances Practically Nil

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 19 | 5 | 8 | 105 | 84 | 43 |
| Bronx | 16 | 7 | 13 | 84 | 81 | 39 |
| New Haven | 16 | 5 | 15 | 91 | 88 | 37 |
| Boston | 16 | 3 | 14 | 98 | 101 | 35 |
| Philadelphia | 13 | 5 | 18 | 74 | 89 | 31 |
| Springfield | 9 | 5 | 19 | 75 | 104 | 23 |

RESULT MARCH 9

New Haven 3, Philadelphia 1.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, March 10—New Haven Eagles defeated the Philadelphia Arrows in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena last night, 3 to 1, before 5000 fans. The defeat virtually means the Arrows are out of any chance of participating in the playoffs.

The Philadelphia team held the Eagles on even terms until three-quarters of the way in the second period, when Collings, unassisted, scored the first goal for the visitors. Paddon and Patterson also tallied in the last period before Buckles broke through the Eagles' defense and took a fast pass from Andrews to score the Arrows' lone counter. The match was exceptionally clean, only two penalties being imposed. The summary:

| NEW HAVEN EAGLES | | PHILADELPHIA |
|---|---|---|
| Convey, McGoldrick, | lw | |
| | rw, | Buckles, Kinsella, Filkin |
| Jackson, Paddon, | Hughes, c | |
| | c, | Andrews, Anderson, King |
| Kuhn, Patterson, | Collings, rw | |
| | lw, | Buckles, Desmarais, McCaffrey |
| Radley, | Jackson, rd | rd, McCaffrey, Touhey |
| Dutkowski, | Jackson, rd | ld, Nichols, Touhey |
| Roberts, | g | g, Murray |

Score—New Haven Eagles 3, Philadelphia Arrows 1. Goals—Collings, Paddon and Patterson for New Haven; Buckles for Philadelphia. Assists—Patterson and Convey for New Haven. Referees—F. A. Synnott and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## YALE SWIMMERS WIN BY 53-TO-18 SCORE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10—Yale swimmers won their annual meet with Harvard here last night, 53 to 18, in the final contest to be held in the historic Carnegie Pool. The Crimson took only one first place, that in the backstroke event which was won by Edward E. Stowell '33.

The Eli took seven of the first places and four second places. The feature race of the evening was the 100-yard freestyle, won by Bradford Butler Jr. '32 of Yale. Capt. Benton S. Wood '33 of Harvard swam even with Butler until the final 10 yards, when the latter sprinted to a four-yard victory. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. E. Forbes '32, Yale; R. D. Fallon '33, Harvard, second; George Wightman '34, Harvard, third. Time—24s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Bradford Butler Jr. '32, Yale; B. S. Wood '33, Harvard, second; J. K. Brines '32, Yale, third. Time—54⅗s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. T. Hapke Jr. '33, Yale; L. B. Osborne '32, Yale, second; B. S. Wood '33, Harvard, third. Time—2m. 18s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. W. Harte '32, Yale; Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale, second; J. L. Ward '34, Harvard, third. Time—5m. 10s.

Fancy Diving—Won by John Braslin '32, Yale; J. A. Godchaux '32, Yale, second; J. P. Duane '32, Harvard, third. Winner's points—75.01.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by E. E. Stowell '33, Harvard; C. F. Pierson '34, Yale, second; R. G. Anderson '33, Yale, third. Time—1m. 45⅕s.

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by W. L. Savell Jr. '34, Yale; G. C. Larcom '33, Harvard, second; J. G. Wilcox '32, Yale, third. Time—2m. 39⅘s.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Yale (J. S. Lee '33, T. T. Hapke Jr. '33, J. K. Brines '32, Bradford Butler Jr. '32); Harvard, second (R. D. Fallon '33, E. P. Parker '34, T. H. Jameson '33, B. S. Wood '33). Time—3m. 41⅖s.

## POOL IS AWARDED A MAJOR MINOR H

Beekman Pool '32 of New York has been awarded a major minor H by the committee of the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard University for his participation in squash racquets this season. This award is made in recognition of his winning the United States intercollegiate, United States national, Canadian, Massachusetts State and Gold Racquet championships in squash racquets during the 1931-32 season. Pool also went through a Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association interclub season without a defeat, playing in six matches for the Harvard University Whites.

It is the second award of a major minor H made by the athletic committee at Harvard. Benton Spangler Wood '33, Honolulu, T. H., the present captain of the Harvard swimming team, was awarded a major minor H in 1931 after he won the United States intercollegiate 440-yard swim.

Pool prepared for Harvard at St. Paul's School and is a son of Dr. Eugene Hillhouse Pool, Harvard '95. He is a brother of James Lawrence Pool '28, who was captain of the Harvard varsity squash racquets team in 1928. Beekman Pool is 23 years old, weighs 165 pounds and is 5ft. 11in. tall.

### INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 21 | 12 | 91 | 72 | 51 | |
| London | 17 | 12 | 12 | 78 | 56 | 46 |
| Windsor | 17 | 9 | 15 | 98 | 86 | 43 |
| Detroit | 16 | 9 | 15 | 78 | 77 | 41 |
| Pittsburgh | 15 | 9 | 19 | 79 | 101 | 39 |
| Syracuse | 14 | 8 | 18 | 89 | 95 | 36 |
| Cleveland | 14 | 6 | 23 | 94 | 90 | 34 |

RESULT MARCH 9

Windsor 7, Pittsburgh 3.

### WINDSOR FORTIFIES POSITION

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINDSOR, Ont., March 10—Scoring five goals in the third period, Windsor Bulldogs gained a decisive 7-to-3 victory over Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets here last night and fortified their third place position in the International Hockey League race. The defeat just about spoiled Pittsburgh's late challenge for a playoff position. Earl Robinson scored twice for the winners with single scores by Earl Roche, Gallagher, Huggins, Ouellette and Jack Arbour. Field, Dunning and Proudlock scored for Pittsburgh. It was the fourth defeat in succession for the Jackets here this season. Each game saw the Windsor club triumph by a decisive margin.

### WILLIAMS NINE STARTS WORK

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 10 (AP)—A squad of 15 candidates for battery positions on the Williams College baseball nine reported here yesterday. Included in the list were Pitchers Sheehan and Pilley, who carried the bulk of the work last season, and Fincke, last year's varsity catcher. Seven other pitching prospects and five other receivers were on the squad, which will start active practice today in the cage.

### COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

R. I. State 42, Brown 31.
Temple 42, Bucknell 33.

## INDEPENDENT TEAMS ADVANCE

### Only Two College Fives Left in A. A. U. Basketball Race

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10 (AP)—Independent teams are gaining the edge over college quintets as the field narrows down in the National A. A. U. basketball tournament here.

Of the eight teams facing the quarterfinal barrier today, only the Maryville (Mo.) Teachers and South

# Wings Over All the Russias

## Will the Land of the Soviets Skip the Railroad Era? England's Winged Mercuries

By VOLNEY D. HURD

IS THE railroad the symbol of an era rapidly coming to an end? This question is raised when one considers a statement by Mr. Henry Ford introduced in the Washington hearings on bus and truck regulations yesterday to the effect that if the United States had no railroads today it would never think it necessary to build them. Mr. Ford states that the railroads have fulfilled a great purpose, but that whole sections of the globe, such as Russia and China, will escape the railroad age, their transportation to flow along highways and in the air as it will with us

Mr. Ford was wrong on only one point—that is that as far as Russia was concerned he should have used the present tense instead of the future. Russia is a logical country for airplane development. The cost of laying sufficient railroads to cover this vast territory is far too great to be economically possible. Even road building would be slow in Russia—but the roadway for the airplane is everywhere. Airplanes demand large flat fields for terminals and Russia's great area is full of possible good flying field locations.

A dispatch from Moscow states that a large airport is being constructed in that city which will handle some 200 arriving and departing airplanes a day before the end of this year. This is to be an absolutely modern layout with a 250 acre landing area. There will be living accommodations for a thousand pilots and the staff.

It is interesting to consider the possibilities of the development of a country with airplanes used for opening it up instead of railroads. New countries invariably develop along the lines of transportation, branching out from either side. With the airplane, however, the lines of transportation do not count so much as do the location of good airports, for the airplane travels equally well in all directions. Thus it is possible to visualize a country developing in steadily increasing circles around good airports. Instead of fingers stretching out into the uncharted places, a solid front may move steadily onward like ripples spreading out when a pebble is dropped into the water.

The question of heavy freight, of course, comes up in Mr. Ford's conception of modern travel. The highways would take this material, the huge motortrucks and trailers usurping the place of the chugging freight train. Road building requires among other things lots of labor. Labor should be plentiful in Russia once the main part of the Five-Year Plan objective is reached.

* * *

### *Flying Messenger Boys*

How often have we wished that messenger boys had wings! For messenger boys sometimes seem to try to see how much time they can take to carry out a given assignment.

Evidently messenger boys in England wish to become literal Mercuries. One of the big cable companies has formed an aviation society for its messenger boys and there has been such a rush to join that the membership is over 100 at present.

Well-known pilots have been engaged to give lectures and flights are given as opportunity offers. A scholarship has been given and the winner will be taught to fly and will be given the first chance when any flying duties for messengers are required. So perhaps the flying messenger boy is not so distant after all.

* * *

### *Air Aid for Surface Craft*

Motorboats have long been used to help seaplanes which have to land in the water due to disability. The tables were recently reversed in England when a seaplane helped a speed boat which had been disabled. The speed boat was on its way past the Needles at the end of the Isle of Wight when its engine failed. Night was falling and the operator, being without matches, managed to set fire to a petrol soaked cushion by a spark from a short-circuited battery. The pilot of the seaplane, on his way home to his base, saw the flare and hastened to warn the lifeboat crew on shore, who immediately went to the assistance of the stranded speed boat.

This reversal of functions does not mean the end of speed boats as adjuncts of overwater flying, for the British Air Ministry has taken delivery of a fleet of 18 high-speed motorboats which are to be stationed at various flying-boat stations. Three will be sent to Basra, Singapore and Malta, and others to various stations around the British coasts.

These boats have been described as of a revolutionary type, faster and more simple to control than any motorboat previously in use, and can be turned out cheaply by mass production. They have been severely tested in the most adverse weather and have been out in the open sea off the south coast when destroyers found it advisable to remain in port.

The crew consists of only two men, who are well protected from the weather. The boats are driven by twin engines and have exceptional towing powers. They will be used for general utility purposes as well as for assisting aircraft which have been forced down onto the sea.

* * *

### *Britain's Flying Actors*

Airplanes have been used to call help for fires, to feed snowbound people and a hundred other kinds of service, but it appears that England must gather the credit for the first instance of the airplane coming to the help of the theater. A British production was being rehearsed in London and it was necessary that the rehearsals be extended beyond the expected time. The opening performance was to be given in Cambridge and it soon became apparent that the players, delayed by extra rehearsals, would not be able to get to the Cambridge theater in time for the first night. The Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce volunteered to fly the company up to Cambridge. They were all bundled into an airplane and after a successful takeoff soon landed near Cambridge, where waiting motorcars sped them to the theater.

* * *

### *Learning Airport Approach*

When a student pilot is learning to navigate a ship he finds control of the machine itself enough of a problem without having to concentrate too much upon rules of the airways. If he can be trained to know such rules thoroughly before he starts flying, his chances of becoming a good pilot in a shorter time are much better. One of the tricks one has to learn in flying is to study wind directions from the air and learn how to come in head-on into the wind when landing.

In order to train students to be familiar with this process on a given airdrome before they take up actual flying, an interesting idea has been successfully tried at Brooklands Flying School.

A complete model of the airdrome has been laid out on a large table with the sheds, motor track and wooded hill on one side. On the sheds are movable wind-sleeves. The instructor adjusts these to show from which direction the wind is coming and then requires the pupil to say in what way he would approach to land. This method has been found to give much more confidence when the time comes for the pupil to actually make his landings.

# Radio Tonight

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. talk.
5:10 Pianist.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; children's program.
5:30 NBC, Anti-Hoarding Campaign.
5:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 Wadsworth Howland program.
6:15 Masters of Melody.
6:30 Old Painter; announcements; news.
6:45 The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 Cleercoalers Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Ray Perkins; Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Ponce Sisters, guest artists.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air"; piano duo; quartet and soloist.
9:30 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
10:30 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Dajos Bela's Orchestra from Berlin, Ger.; Joe Moss's Orchestra from New York.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-603m)**

5:30 Agricultural market review.
5:40 "Evening Echoes."
6:00 Studio announcements; Anti-Hoarding Campaign.
6:15 Betty Cole, popular songs.
6:30 Dutch Oven Band.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:30 "Masters of Melody."
7:45 Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 "New England Lullaby"; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Sanderson and Crumit, songs.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies; Lanny Ross; "Songsmiths" quartet. Countess Olga Albani, guest artist.
10:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Hirsch Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Studio announcement; news.
11:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Mirror," soprano; string ensemble.
5:30 "The Three Minute Men."
5:45 Dunketeers Orchestra.
6:00 News; announcements.
6:15 Stage star salute.
6:30 Close Friends with Bob Emery.
6:45 Golden Trail of Melody.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:30 CBS, talk.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club; interview; soloist; orchestra; quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Soloist; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 "Sportslants"; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:00 "Scrappy" Lambert; Frank Burns; orchestra.
10:15 Broadcast from Boston Arena.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Joe Reichman's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Pancho's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, "Buddy" Wagner's Orchestra.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.
5:15 CBS. Interview, Commander Ludwig Ehlers.
5:30 CBS, The Professor and the Major.
5:45 CBS, "Movie Stars Revue."
6:00 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy duo.
6:30 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Stretz Orchestra.
7:00 News; studio announcements.
7:15 Yankee String Ensemble; tenor.
7:30 Sylvia Froos; Victor Moore; orchestra.
7:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Mystery Baritone."
8:30 "Quiet Harmonies."
8:45 Chemical Society talk.
9:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, Trumpeters; Edwin C. Hill; Interview, Winston Churchill.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, Minstrel Show.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Melodists.
5:15 Caroline Piotti, contralto.
5:30 Everett Doe, baritone.
5:45 Ethel Coolidge, soprano.
6:00 Organ melodies.
6:15 Lyric Male Quartet.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Skit.
7:00 Studio vocalist.
7:15 "Songs We Love to Hear," vocal.
7:30 Studio program.

### *Tomorrow's Features*

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC Programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music appreciation hour.
12:00 m.—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks.
12:30 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches.
1.10 p. m.—State Dept. of Information.
1:15 p. m.—The Daily Tattler.
2:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:20 p. m.—Luttringer's Players.

**WBZ**

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:15 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:00 p. m.—"Sailortown."
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio period.
4:45 p. m.—"Pied Piper of Radioland."

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS, "The Captivators."
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Charles Boulanger's orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, The Funny Boners.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia educational features.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting modern education.
4:15 p. m.—String ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin; soprano.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
10:15 a. m.—CBS, Julia Sanderson, Frank Crumit.
12:30 p. m.—Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, George Rall's Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Records; Shopping News and News.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Light Opera Gems.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music.

# Boston Art Notes

**Goodman-Walker Galleries**

An interesting selection of paintings by American artists may be seen at the Goodman-Walker Galleries on Boylston Street at Dartmouth. In consists of nonacademic painters.

Though no uniform traits seem to prevail, one may conclude that all these artists have been aroused by the French tendencies, that they have pursued new pathways hoping thereby to gain vigor in style. Certainly they evade the threat of dullness, the monotony of a set dogmatic method.

Mr. George Luks, for instance, maintains a sparkle in portraits by striking them off in a brief, crisp manner. Here there may be seen the cheerful depiction of a girl. The vivacity of Manet has proved an inspiration to Mr. Luks. Mr. Edward Hopper, on the other hand, exhibits traits that may be characterized as American, merely because he does not emulate painters elsewhere. Windows, from outside looking in or inside looking out, prove a continuous source of interest to Mr. Hopper. They offer him provocative and complex problems concerning lighting. Through the manipulation of lights and shadows, he manages to make original patterns. The utter detachment of Mr. Hopper's pictures is an amusing feature.

Mr. Morris Kantor is a modern American who has turned his back upon impressionisms and expressionisms and gone back to painting still-life with utmost precision. There is sensibility and refinement in his compositions, which appear strangely old-fashioned but which upon analysis prove to have æsthetic profundity. Mr. John Carroll, on the other hand, reduces solids to a vapor. A still-life by him reveals a genuine imaginative quality. Where Mr. Kantor glorifies stuffs and facts, Mr. Carroll scarcely heeds their palpable existence.

Characteristic portraits by Mr. Speicher, Mr. Kroll, Mr. Kenneth Miller may be seen in this exhibition.

D. A.

# General Classified

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**PAYING GUESTS**

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

**PIPE ORGAN TUNING**

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience—serving Greater New York.
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781.

**PRINTING**

R. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
191 Mass. Ave., Boston Kem. 0061—3577

**REAL ESTATE**

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—A cheerful home containing 7 spacious rooms, 3 tiled baths; 2-car garage; new and ready for occupancy. THOS. B. SUTTON, Inc., 43 Boston Post Road. Telephone Larchmont 1070.

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

A SPLENDID opportunity for men and women of refinement helping us to introduce a new smokeless, odorless, electric broiler; distinctly useful, performing a real service; liberal commission; protected territory to those qualifying; no house to house canvassing. JOSEPH M. B. JOINER, Room 1808, 50 Church St., New York City.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

TUXEDO, NORTH CAROLINA
ROOM and board with private family in mountains of western North Carolina, near large lake, over 2000 feet above sea level; large room, hot and cold running water, private bath, steam heat, sleeping porch; excellent meals; place to rest; rates $15.00 per week.
ADDRESS MISS JANE VAN NESS
TUXEDO NORTH CAROLINA

**ROOMS TO LET**

DON'T RENT ANYWHERE
*until you see* THE PIERREPONT
The new Pierrepont offers you every luxury plus real economy; commodious sunlit rooms; full hotel service; swimming pool, roof, solarium; $10-$20 weekly; ideally located; 4 minutes Wall St., 18 minutes Times Square. COME! B. M. T. to Court St., I. R. T. to Clark St.
THE PIERREPONT
Pierrepont at Hicks St., Brooklyn
Telephone MAin 4-5500

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—Large room, suitable one or two; quiet home; no other roomers; convenient to transit. Hempstead 3655-R.

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Large room, exceptional opportunity, permanent business couple-single; kitchen privileges; references. Write Box N-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—Attractive single outside sunny room for rent; Dykeman subway; $6 week. 108 Elwood St., N. Y. C. Tel. Lorraine 7-3068.

NEW YORK CITY, 409 West End Ave.—High class, clean, attractive, sunny double room, twin beds, use of kitchen. Apt. 9-E.

N. Y. C., 523 West 112—Large, sunny, attractive; 1-2; washroom; elevator; refined home; near church. PEARSON.

**SANITARIUMS**

Mount Morris Park Sanatorium
10 MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST
(Nathan Davis Place)
Cor. 121st, East of Lenox Ave., N. Y. C. Two floors have been set apart for the exclusive use of Christian Scientists; best of care; Christian Science nurses in attendance; maternity cases accepted.
Telephone Harlem 7-7880

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

YOUNG man, 24, college graduate in academics; experience tutor, office, salesman; accept anything. MICHAEL CARGAN, State Rd., Torresdale, Pa.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER with good references seeks position. MISS DELLA V. DUTCHER, Waterport, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY desires position; excellent references; location immaterial. Write Box A-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER
experienced, conscientious, willing worker, desires position. Write Box F-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES POSITION AS COMPANION; REFERENCES. WRITE BOX F-2, ROOM 1804, 270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

## *CONNECTICUT*

**BRIDGEPORT**

*The NEW Spring*
KNIT-TEX Topcoats $25
This Spring, Knit-tex is really a "luxury" coat. Its soft, rich fabric looks exactly like the fine woolens of England and Scotland. See them at your earliest opportunity.
Meigs Corner MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED Dial 5-2181 Enter. 3800

Thompson's Apparel Shop
985 MAIN STREET
*Apparel of the Better Kind*
*including*
The Black Shire Gowns

*Jewelers and Silversmiths*
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

WE HAVE long been known for our fabrics, styles, fit and craftsmanship to those who demand the best at prices no higher than asked by those less particular.
Towe & Kohlmaier
*Bridgeport's Leading Custom Tailors*
MAIN AT JOHN ST. Entrance 73 John St.

FOSTER-BESSE
Vitality Shoes $5
for Men AA to EEE
for Women AAAA to EEE
Vitality Shoes for Boys, $4
*Outfitters for Men and Boys*
956 MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CT.

*THE*
HARKABUS BAKERY
*Specializes in Good Food for All Occasions*
82 CANNON STREET Dial 4-7782

Lynge's Inc.
*Cleaners and Dyers*
500 Pine St. 5-2151 430 State St. 5-1360

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
*A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose*

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
*Savings Accounts* *Travelers Checks*
*Safe Deposit Boxes* *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

## *CONNECTICUT*

**BRIDGEPORT**
*(Continued)*

WE ARE ambitious to serve you; we extend the advantage of comfortable, adequate, well-managed shopping facilities in Bridgeport's largest, most complete department store.
HOWLAND'S
Corner MAIN and CANNON STREETS
Dial 4-1141; Enterprise 3300

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut.

HENRY C. REID & SON
*WATCHES*
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

**GREENWICH**

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
*JEWELER*
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

HARRY EDDY
*Eddy's Market*
GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 571

The Putnam Trust Co.
GREENWICH, CONN.
*We solicit your banking business*
Telephone Greenwich 3000

Greenwich Cab Co.
*Super Service Station*
*Taxi Service*
Telephone 2600
Opposite Railroad Station

Minerva Lounsbury
DRESSES, value to $16.75
*WHILE THEY LAST*
$3.95—$6.50—$8.95
153 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 2187

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
*CLEANERS AND DYERS*
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800-1801

The LITTLE SHOP
JIG-SAW PUZZLES
for Sale, Rent or Exchange
12 W. PUTNAM AVE. Tel. 2144-M

*The* Favorite Shoe Store
FOOTWEAR
for Every Occasion
102 No. Main St., Port Chester—Tel. 1159
92 Greenwich Ave.—Tel. 946

*The* QUILL
ST. PATRICK'S and EASTER CARDS
Games—Mechanical Toys—Dollhouse Furniture—Stuffed Rabbits, Chickens and many seasonal Toys and Novelties.
34 E. PUTNAM AVE. Tel. 688

*Complete line of*
Corslettes and Girdles
Fitted Carefully at
*The* SHIRLEY SHOPPE
121 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 891

**HARTFORD**

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

REMOVAL SALE
Before moving into our new location at 269 Trumbull St., about April 1st, you will find our LEATHER GOODS Greatly Reduced. Many as low as 50%.
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1812 68 CHURCH ST.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY CORP.
61-99 ALBANY AVENUE
*A Complete Laundry Service Designed to Meet Every Budget and Every Need. Dry Cleaning and Dyeing.*
PHONE 2-3112 PLEASE

*An Unusual Collection of*
Steel Engravings
20 Subjects Pertaining to GEORGE WASHINGTON
25c Each or $4.50 Set of 20
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM ST. Mail Orders Filled

Wilkinson's
738 MAIN STREET
FRESHLY MADE CANDIES
Chocolates, Popcorn, Caramels, Bon Bons
Plain—NUTS—Salted
Patties and Glacé
*Specializing in Hard and Filled Centers.*

THE SCANDIA MARKET COMPANY
*Meats and Groceries*
858 PARK STREET Phone 2-0498

659 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1122 MAIN

RIDING BOOTS
*for* MEN *and* WOMEN
Boot Jacks, Crops, Lifts, Spurs, Saddle Soap, etc. Boots skillfully altered.
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

HATS! by JOHN TRINNER
New Spring Models
and a new display of spring dresses are ready for your approval.
MLLE. ROY, 49 Allyn Street

JUVENILE FOOTWEAR SHOP
WALTER T. FISH
Shoes — Rubbers — Hosiery
968A FARMINGTON AVENUE
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

## *CONNECTICUT*

**HARTFORD**
*(Continued)*

Phone Lynbrook 2622-J
GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
*Specializing in Electrical Service for the Home*
324 West Preston Street 6-3420

KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
Do you know that you can use this Gelatine for making different salads, desserts, candies, ices and ice cream, also for thickening soups and gravies?
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

**MERIDEN**

GIBSON'S
Cities Service Station
Koolmotor Gas—Oil and Grease
CENTER and E. MAIN ST., Meriden, Conn.

W. G. SCHWINK
*Milk and Cream*
*Pasteurized or Raw*
Phone 1661 MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
*Hardware—Housefurnishings*
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

**MIDDLETOWN**

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable.
Phone 422 for information.
79-83 COURT STREET

SCRAP BOOK
50c Each
Large Loose Leaf Scrap Book which has been used as card sample book.
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

Pelton's Drug Store
Established 1800
TOILET ARTICLES
CANDIES—SODA
LENDING LIBRARY
COR. MAIN AND WILLIAM STREETS
Tel. 1490

BUTLER'S
*Insurance Office*
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

*Shop at the Sign of the*
BIG CLOCK
CLARK & TRUE, Inc.
*JEWELERS and OPTOMETRISTS*
Established Since 1891

**NEW BRITAIN**

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
*"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"*
Branch Office 96 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 1323
Main Office and Works 415 W. MAIN ST. Telephone 364
R. J. KLOIBER — A. F. EICHSTAEDT

**NEW HAVEN**

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily, except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806 MALLEY BUILDING

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

MARIONI'S ICE CREAM
PURE and DELICIOUS
100% LOCAL PRODUCT
*TRY A QUART SUNDAY*
WE DELIVER
3-7740 3-7741

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
*For Men and Women*
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

MARY LYONS SHOPPE
*Dresses and Millinery*
Moderate Prices
88 ORANGE STREET 3-9036

QUINNIPIAC COAL CO.
"blue coal" KOPPERS COKE
*THE WORLD'S BEST*
344 STATE ST. Phone 6-1125

Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
THE UNIVERSAL TAILORING COMPANY
344 ORANGE STREET 3-4673

ELECTRICAL Contracting and Repair Work
*"Wire for us and we'll wire for you"*
H. E. FRANCIS
278 ORANGE STREET Phone 6-6130

Rosslyn Silk Hosiery and Underwear
Mrs. G. W. DAVIES
213 SHELTON AVENUE 6-2261

## *CONNECTICUT*

**NEW HAVEN**
*(Continued)*

JOHNSON'S
is still the store for BETTER Merchandise correctly priced and becoming to New Haven Men and Boys
J. Johnson & Sons
*"THE LIVE STORE"*
85-89 Church Street

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
*Of Course Every Smart Young Miss Will Wear a*
Spring Suit!
We Have Them in Dressmaker Models Military Modes Tailored Types
$16.95
*SECOND FLOOR*

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, COR. ORANGE
March Sale of Rugs
Furniture Stoves Draperies

SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet
*SALE!*
Children's Shoes
*FEATURING*
ELEPHANT GRAIN SOLE LEATHER
Guaranteed to outwear all ordinary leather. Pair $1.79
Black, tan, olive, elk and patent leathers—all sizes, 8½ to 2—perfect fit in 3 widths, B-C-D.
*Second Floor*

The Mechanics Bank
72 CHURCH STREET
*COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS*
Over a Century of Service

WALK-OVER SHOES
*for MEN and WOMEN*
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
*MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES*

*"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"*
Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST.

*Call 5-6321*
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1492 CHAPEL STREET

*Telegraph Delivery Everywhere*
Coombs FLOWER SHOPS "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.

HOME COAL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
3-0882

**NEW LONDON**

*Fine Clothes for Fine Fellows*
SUITS TO RENT
CLEANING AND PRESSING
PERKINS TAILORING CO.
Tel. 2-2290 111 HUNTINGTON STREET

**NORWALK**
*(See Also Westport)*

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7535, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 10 to 1 daily

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
*Artistic Home Furnishings*
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk Conn.
Phone 256

Norwalk Agency, Inc.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

## *CONNECTICUT*

**NORWALK**
*(Continued)*

IRVING B. STONE
*A Friendly Store for Women and Children*
Integrity—Good Taste
Phone 329
13 MAIN STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
*Assets Over $11,000,000*

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

FRANK LAUDER
*Jeweler*
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3201

GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION
McCOLLUM Tire and Vulcanizing Shop
*ROAD SERVICE*
Phone 3359 501 West Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

*Better Baked Products*
de Bruycker Bake Shops
518 WEST AVENUE

**STAMFORD**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7535, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 3.
100 PROSPECT STREET

Miller's
*All-Silk* Kayserettes
$1.00
That splendid, form-fitting undergarment so approved by women when it was in lisle—now repeated in silk, and in flesh.
MILLER'S—FIRST FLOOR
*—Stamford's Finest Department Store—*

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
*ELECTRICAL REPAIRS*
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

*JUST ARRRIVED*
New Spring Showing of STETSON HATS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET STAMFORD

G. D. L. RAYMOND
*MODERN*
Plumbing and Heating
*Tin and Sheet Iron Work*
Telephone 3-1812 680 MAIN STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

Phone 3-3345
THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN ST. STAMFORD, CONN.
*Under Management of M. C. Zeltner*

LATHAMS Inc.
*FLORISTS*
*SAY IT WITH FLOWERS*
Tel. 4-2877
163 BEDFORD ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

The Bedford Drug Store
Bedford at Prospect and Forest Sts.
SODA FOUNTAIN SERVICE
PERFUMES COSMETICS

**WATERBURY**

J. JOHNSON & SONS
WATERBURY
New Spring Lines
*Now on Display!*
STETSON HATS, MALLORY HATS, MANHATTAN SHIRTS, ARROW SHIRTS and MORSE-MADE CLOTHING

The KNOX *Vagabond*
*for Women*
An adroit little felt hat of many uses is now only $5.00
*In the season's smartest shades. Head Sizes 21 to 23½*
IN OUR BEAUTY PARLOR
EUGENE Permanent Waving $10
MARCELLING, FINGERWAVING HAIRCUTTING, MANICURING
SUGENHEIMERS
84 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

Our Circulating Library
Supplies you with the newest books *(fiction)* as soon as they are released by the publishers.
*New Books Added Each Week*
COSTS ONLY 3 CENTS A DAY
*Come In and Join Now*
GRIE

## CONNECTICUT

### WATERBURY
(Continued)

HEINZ
**57 VARIETIES**
Also complete line of
*MEATS and GROCERIES*
B. M. FREEMAN
DIAL 4-0197 427 WILLOW ST.
*At your service always.*

*"We serve to serve again"—*
Waverly
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
153 CHERRY ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

WE ARE MEMBERS OF THE TELEGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION
and will gladly fill your orders for flowers ferns or potted plants.
DEAN *The Florist*
68 CENTER STREET Phone 4-2788

The Miller & Peck Co.
*Drapery Department*
*Come In and See Our New*
Selections of draperies and curtains are now very complete in the newest of Spring colors and patterns.

*Exclusive Agents for*
"THOR" Electric Washers
and
"THOR" Electric Ironers
Howland-Hughes Co.
WATERBURY, CONN.

### WESTPORT

Bon Ton Meat Market
Choice Meats and Sea Food at Reasonable Prices
10 MAIN STREET, Westport, Conn.

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE

The C. C. Giese Co.
*Business and Advertising Printing*
128 LIGHT ST. Phone Plaza 333

Phone Univ. 4180 Jobbing a Specialty
H. A. SMITH
*BUILDER*
920 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
Keys Made—Locks Repaired
Glazing—Bell Hanging

Phone Calvert 5421 *We Deliver*
E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, Jr., *Proprietor*
Choice Lamb and Veal
547 LEXINGTON MARKET

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY

*New Cash Prices*
on
Quality Coal

| | |
|---|---|
| Egg | $12.10 |
| Stove | 12.35 |
| Nut | 12.10 |
| Pea | 10.15 |

HERZOG & VERNOY Inc.
196 LARK STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
*"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"*

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
*Furniture of Character*
Gulistan Rugs
Glenwood and Stewart Stoves
BROADWAY AND MAIDEN LANE

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1268

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-61 HUDSON AVE.
TYDOL—COLONIAL GAS
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage Service, Exp. Mechanics

### BINGHAMTON

New Spring Clothes
will help to banish that depressed feeling . . .
EASTER IS MARCH 27
Our new spring lines are complete in every detail. We await your selection.
at McLEAN'S

Central Cash Market
LEWIS M. EVANS
114 STATE STREET
Choice Meats, Fancy Groceries and Fresh Vegetables
DIAL 4-4859

*ANNOUNCING*
the Opening of Our New Store at
40 COURT STREET
*(Formerly DUDLEY'S)*
Parlor City Shoe Co.

ENNA JETTICK
*SHOES FOR WOMEN*
You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot. $5.00 or $6.00.
BULL'S, 46 Court Street

LOSEE
*Cleaners and Pressers*
[illegible] Telephone and Free [illegible]livery Service
[illegible] 20 HENRY STREET

[illegible]DRESSES
[illegible]CKS
[illegible]OADCLOTH $3.00
[illegible]O 50
[illegible]H ARNEKE
Phone 6-1719

### BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

CHARIS
*Interprets the Empire Line*
Style authorities insist on the Empire Fashion. Charis Foundation Garments mould the individual figure into these lines and they do this with perfect comfort.
A free showing in your own home.
Dial 25611 or Call at 515 Press Bldg.

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
84 COURT STREET
*Best of Everything to Eat*
DOUGHNUTS CAKES PASTRY

GARLAND MOTORS
29 EXCHANGE STREET
Do Soto and Plymouth
*Floating Power*

### BRONXVILLE

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSING SHOP
*Artistic Finger Waving by Male Operator*
Hair Cutting, Marcel and Permanent Waving and Facials
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronxville 3163
Pondfield Rd. W., North End of Sta. Plaza.

*FLOWERS*
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338
145 Parkway Road

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
*HIGH GRADE*
*Meats Poultry Provisions Sea Food*
Bronx 0153 82½ Pondfield Road

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
*Quality Coal*
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
*Outfitters to Men and Boys*
*Dry Cleansing and Pressing*
40 Palmer Avenue Phone 4070-4071

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
1 KENSINGTON ROAD TEL. 3351-3352
STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
Branch Service Stations
540 Palmer Ave., Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

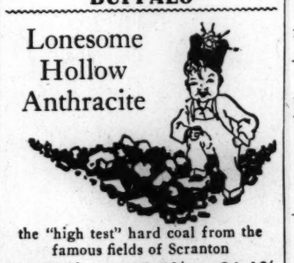
*THE WINCHESTER STORE*
HARRY P. HOBLIN
*Housewares—Paint—Hardware*
*RADIOS*
KRAFT AVENUE, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
*"Quality at Sound Value"* Tel. 2107

*If It's Electrical We Have It*
The Chas. H. Ryan Co.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
74 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3810
*The House or the Shop on Wheels*

EDGAR S. BELLIS
Pharmacist
*Successor to Chambers Pharmacy*
*FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY*
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
Bronxville, N. Y.
Phones 1073—0459—3129

### BUFFALO

Lonesome Hollow Anthracite



the "high test" hard coal from the famous fields of Scranton
99.77% Slate Free
10.5% to 26.1% Less Ash
24c to 64.1c
More Heat Value per Ton
Everyone knows the extra power in High Test Gasoline. There are many brands on the market. But there is only one "HIGH TEST" Coal . . . LONESOME HOLLOW. The better gas costs more; this better coal costs the same. To you who pay the coal bills, this announcement means much.
*A Fuel for Every Purpose*
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
Marion Street at Elmwood
Phone: Delaware 3300

WE ARE THE HOME OF Matrix Shoes
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
MATRIX BOOT SHOP
249 DELAWARE AVENUE

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
*Grant 3365*
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
*Modern Cold Storage Vaults*

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop.
O'Donnell-Motor Sales
1064-1070 MAIN STREET
*We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively*

### CORTLAND

New Wallpaper Designs Here
WE HAVE ready for your inspection a complete new line of wallpapers. Patterns, colorings, and prices are all pleasing
Drop in today or tomorrow and look them over.
H. C. MUNSON

### ELMIRA

*Pay Cash—It Pays*
*TRY IT*
WERDENBERG'S
*Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys*
200 WEST WATER ST.

Where Fashions in Good Taste Are Not Expensive
The Gorton Coy.
Where Water St. Meets Main

### ITHACA

*"Printing Gets Things Done"*
The QUALITY PRESS
418 Eddy Street Phone 2246

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Lang's Palace Garage
125 East Green Street

*"Say It with Flowers"*
During Lent and for Easter
THE BOOL FLORAL CO.
Incorporated
215 EAST STATE STREET Phone 2758

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Silk Mesh Stockings, $1.35
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# DAILY FEATURES

## All Nature

### *Little Black Ant*
*(Genus: Lasius)*

**Where:** A well-known garden inhabitant circumpolar in range throughout Canada, the United States, Europe, and Asia.

**Distinguished features:** Found on nearly every lawn, flower bed, or walk. The first segment of the abdomen forms a scale or node, the second segment also nodiform but joined flush with the abdomen; workers wingless.

One usually thinks of ants as pests, but they perform a great many useful acts. The little black ants, for instance, dig their burrows into the ground and bring to the surface often from a depth of several feet considerable quantities of subsoil. The burrows conduct moisture and air into the soil, and thus like the earthworms these industrious diggers perform an act by no means inconsiderable. Other ants are useful allies in destroying insect pests, in decomposing decaying organic material, and in gathering great numbers of wingless and larval insects. Just watch a busy formicary some hot summer day when the workers of the ant society are busy at their foraging. With powerful jaws they can carry off insects many times larger than themselves.

No other insects are more familiar to us than ants. They form the dominant group of all hexapods. Their social life, division of labor, caste system and marked differentiations in structure are developed to an extreme. There are at least three and sometimes more kinds of individuals. All but the workers have wings in this group. There are the winged males which take part in the mating flight and expire soon after; then the winged females or queens, which pull off their wings by means of their feet or by rubbing them on rocks following their marriage flight; and finally there are the wingless workers, or infertile females, usually of two sizes—minor and major workers. In addition to these classes other ant groups have soldiers and still further divisions of labor.

The little black ant can trace its history back to the Tertiary period of geologic history, for, caught in Baltic amber of this period, great numbers of them are so well preserved that they can be as readily studied as recent ones mounted in Canada balsam. Most of these specimens are workers.

The industriousness of the ants and their complete disregard of self where the existence of the community is challenged has been known and studied for centuries. During warm weather their labors are ceaseless, and working so much beneath the ground in complete darkness, guided only by their antennæ, not by eyes, they are consequently just as capable of night work as day.

To list all the interesting things they do would fill a long book, but in general we find them as diligent farmers, cultivating in underground caverns the hyphæ of various groups of mushrooms and other fungi; as firemen, putting out flames which threaten the colony, by ejecting a fluid from their abdomen; as diggers, running their galleries far underground; as carpenters, building formicaries in decayed wood, some even destroying the underpinning of frame houses; as dairymen, they keep cows or aphids which exude a sweet liquid they are fond of; as engineers, building bridges of sticks and blades of grass across obstructing streams of water; or even as tailors, sewing the edges of leaves together by having workers hold them in place while others bind them with the silk spun by larvæ.

## In Lighter Vein

**Same Thing**

"Did your grandfather keep his promise and cut you off in his will?"

"He did worse; he left me his farm."—*Judge.*

**Colorful Speech**

"Color can speak," declares an artist.

Sez hue!—*Passing Show.*

**Spotted**

"Which of those two men is the bridegroom?"

"The anxious-looking one—the cheerful one is the bride's father."—*Humorist.*

**His Line**

Governor: "What is your occupation?"

Convict: "Composer of popular songs."

Governor: "Put him in the copying department." — *Der Wahre Jakob* (Berlin).

**Earmarks of a Gentleman**

"Yes, my dear," said the old lady, "there's one thing I'm thankful for, and that is that my daughter married a gentleman."

"And 'ow do you know 'e was a gentleman?" said her friend.

"Because I put 'im to the test," replied the old lady. "The first time my daughter brought 'im 'ome I gave 'im a 'ot drink, and when 'e poured it out into 'is saucer, 'e didn't blow on it like any ordinary fellow; 'e fanned it with 'is 'at."—*New Zealand Railways Magazine.*

Glasgow Evening Citizen

The Rabbit: "With your experience you'll be able to give me a few tips, Caddie?"

Old Caddie: "Ay, oh ay. Weel, jist no be daein' whit yer gaun tae be daein', an' ye'll no' be daein' sae bad."

## A Quotation for Today

*THE true standard of quality is in the mind; those who think nobly are noble.*—BLACKIE

## Worth Knowing

DO NOT MIX

In Berlin all applicants for automobile driving licenses are given a police card with the following warning:

"The smallest quantities of alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, etc.) are injurious to the motor driver. It is a widespread error that small quantities have no deleterious effect. On the contrary, they cause at first an increase of self-confidence, followed by premature fatigue, and thus weaken one's capacity for swift discrimination and reaction in the presence of danger."

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Charity*

New York

THE desire to be of service to the unemployed in the period of readjustment has brought forth this generous plan from the proprietor of a large New York restaurant:

This benefactor has had invitation cards printed which entitle the bearer to a full-course Sunday dinner. He has supplied these cards to a police station, which has distributed them among the policemen with instructions to give them to the needy cases on their beats. An effort is made to reach different people each week.

It is the intention of this restaurant owner to reach children, primarily, who are less able to obtain the necessities of life than are adults, though all are cordially welcomed. On some Sundays whole families appear and all are fed.

The same dinner is served these guests as is served those who pay for their meals. About 50 free dinners are served each Sunday.

The employees of this restaurant have urged the owner to obtain local publicity for this restaurant, which, it is pleasant to relate, is advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. The owner's reply is: "Charity vaunteth not itself."

## A Word a Day

### *Notes and Queries*

**Bryn Mawr** (F. I. W., who inquires the derivation of "Mawr")—According to the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, we have here a name made up of two Welsh words, *bryn,* "hill," and *mawr,* "great."

The Bryn Mawr in Pennsylvania was named after the Bryn Mawr in Wales, although the latter is now generally written as one word, "Brynmawr."

**Correlative, corroborating, cruel, gather** (A. H. N.)—The first has the *o* clipped short as in connect; *co-rel'-a-tiv* (*e* short, *a* as in *sofa, i* short). Avoid the long *o* sound; also guard against *cur-rel'-a-tiv* and *crel'-a-tive.*

The second also has the short clipped first *o; co-rob'-o-rate-ing* (second *o* short, *a* long, *i* short; secondary stress on fourth syllable). Avoid *crob'-o-rate.*

The third has two syllables: *croo'-el* (*oo* as in *food, e* short). Not *crool.*

The last, according to the inquirer, is frequently mispronounced *geth'-er;* it is, of course, *gath'-er* (*a* as in *hat, th* as in *then, e* as in *maker*).

**Mistif** (A. H. N.)—This word has been referred to the publishers of Webster's, and their reply follows:

"We have no record of the word in that spelling. The word 'mestee' or 'mustee,' a West Indian term meaning the offspring of a white person and a quadroon, may be what your correspondent has in mind. There is also a word used in the West Indies, spelled 'mustafina' and 'musteefine,' which designates the offspring of a white person and a mustee."

**"Reconcile to" or "reconcile with"** (R. R.)—In general good usage a person is reconciled *to* or *with* another person; a person is reconciled *to* a thing, and a thing is reconciled *with* another thing.

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## What They Say

**Employment Note**

"The gravest social offenders of the present are employers who deliberately take advantage of labor conditions to pay workers starvation wages."—*Philip Wagstaff.*

**Security**

"You cannot get security and independence through armament, because if one country is secure, the other is not."—*Sir Norman Angell.*

**The Outlook**

"I can't see anything but optimism."—*Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate.*

## Did You Know That—

**A 12-ton safe exhibited** at the British Industries fair is constructed of a metal which instantly extinguishes an acetylene flame when used upon it?

**Jawbones of a whale,** said to be over 200 years old, form an unusual arch over the entrance to a farm in Nottinghamshire, England?

**Hitch-hiking is banned** in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon and Wisconsin?

**Shoes cost as high as $5** a pair in Russia?

## Brevities

**Los Angeles Times:** Alas, the vacant farms available for jobless men are off the highway where filling stations couldn't prosper.

**Boston Herald:** In that new Republic of Ankuo, which has just taken the place of the old Manchuria, the citizens, we understand, are absolutely free to do what the Japs tell them to.

**Richmond Times-Dispatch:** In one afternoon Yorkshire, Eng., reported sun, rain, hail, sleet, snow, thunder, lightning and a high wind. So the official forecaster was right.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

'Shucks!" I said to myself as I galloped home from the dry-cleaning place today—"That certainly was a wild goose chase all right!"
And when I arrived home about half an hour later I was soaked to the skin!
And to make matters worse it suddenly began to rain to beat the band—
But after the Boss had given me a good rub down he said—"Oh Boy! That did you almost as much good as a regular bath!"
"Well, I said to myself. That's a good joke on me—I went out expecting to get dry cleaned and got wet cleaned instead."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## Insuring Bank Deposits

ON ALL sides the virtual drying up of bank suspensions seems to be regarded as the first step in the march back to business recovery in the United States. This would indicate, reasoning back, that the extraordinary number of suspensions last year must bear a heavy responsibility for the delay in revival. In the twelvemonth period some 2298 out of the 21,903 institutions in the country closed their doors. That is 10 per cent. The problem propounded by these figures is one of the most pressing in banking reform.

One method of dealing with it is to soften its effects. To this end proposals for the insurance of bank deposits are said to have received encouragement from the Administration's interest in thawing out deposits now frozen. The idea has been embodied in several bills, one of them by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, and is included also in the bank revision bill sponsored by Senator Carter Glass and in that offered by Representative H. B. Steagall.

Unhappy experiences with insurance schemes undertaken in various states will admonish the American people to look at the new bills very carefully. They should first notice that the benefit would extend solely to member banks of the Federal Reserve System. Members as well as nonmembers have been remiss in not constantly conforming to the tenets of sound commercial banking. But member banks, by coming under the supervision of national bank examiners, are subject to more rigorous overseership than many institutions chartered under loose state laws.

The result is observable in a comparison of bank suspensions. On Dec. 31, 1930, member banks numbered roughly half of the total banks in the country. But the suspensions of member banks last year accounted for only a fourth of the total suspensions, and for the last ten years only a fifth.

Actuarially the risk involved in insuring the deposits of banks in the Reserve system is one that private insurance companies would rate as sound. People are apt to forget that a bank suspension does not necessarily mean either that a bank is closed forever or that the depositors lose their money. Most often depositors eventually receive back their funds.

Representative Steagall has given some figures of the losses sustained by the depositors of national and Federal Reserve banks since the National Banking Act of 1863, which, in the light of recent history, provide an astonishing picture of the extent of repayments. He finds that only $82,000,000 has been lost during that entire period. Even as compared with the $27,353,000,000 of total deposits of the Federal Reserve member banks, the risk is not high. As compared with the huge deposit turnover during that period, it must be infinitesimal.

As to the cost of the insurance, $397,000,000 of the $517,000,000 needed would come from two sources: the surplus profits accumulated from operations of the Federal Reserve System, and the proceeds of the franchise tax which the Reserve banks have paid to the Treasury since 1917. The remaining $230,000,000 would come from member bank contributions in ratio to their deposits.

In all, the proposal has much to commend it. It has also serious difficulties in its way which should not be ignored, but provided against by the sponsors. Bank inspection would have to be strengthened and extended and sound standards be enforced by effective penalties lest the system become merely a means of levying the losses of incompetent bankers upon the competent.

With such points guarded, however, the measure may appropriately take a place on the reconstruction program in Congress to aid in the present emergency. The new agency would speed up the return of depositors' money from closed banks. This is important in itself. Millions of dollars have been locked up for many months at a time, and have therefore been withdrawn from business. But the great merit of the scheme is that it would revive confidence in the country's banking system. For though, as has been shown, the depositors in general get their money back, they never know whether they will or not. A well-drafted guaranty measure would render the inestimable service of replacing this uncertainty with certainty.

## A Musical Crisis in Chicago

THOSE who, in the last quarter of a century, have viewed with pleasure and satisfaction the cumulative portents that betoken America's artistic progress, have doubtless viewed with concern the news that two of the most important musical institutions in the country—the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and the Chicago Civic Opera Company—might have to suspend their activities. The reason seems to be the same in both cases—finances. The orchestra has always operated with a deficit—a deficit, however, that hitherto has been met by income from endowment funds and from rentals of its hall.

The winter of discontent that has enveloped the Chicago Civic Opera has not, probably, reached the directors of that admirable institution as a surprise. It is one of the unaccountable concomitants of opera-giving in the United States that deficits are to be taken as a matter of course and that profits are nothing but an empty dream. The Chicago organization relied, in the early years of its existence, upon Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick to apply their beneficences to its deficits; and later Mr. Samuel Insull and a number of guarantors have done their share.

Mr. Insull has come to the not unexpected conviction that Chicago, if it wishes to possess a great opera company—or an opera company at all—should rush to its support. And if there is anything in Chicago's motto, "I Will," opera and orchestra may see a continued existence ahead. Already three-fifths of the total sum necessary to open a new opera season has been subscribed.

The Orchestral Association's predicament has been too recently set forth to warrant any conclusions as to its outcome, yet, given an opportunity to increase its endowments and to reduce its expenses in operation, the organization will almost certainly continue its brilliant career. Clearly, it should be presented with that opportunity. For it was the Chicago Symphony Orchestra that brought the great city of the middle West out of the artistic wilderness and gave it a place, solid and secure, among the music centers of the world.

Sacrifices were made by many a citizen of Chicago to build up the orchestra, and undoubtedly sacrifices will be made again so that the great organization may continue to spread abroad its propaganda for the finest art.

## Forced Coöperation?

WHEN Mr. W. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader from Winnipeg, asked the Canadian Government to take immediate steps toward the setting up of a "Coöperative Commonwealth," he was asking a great deal. He might almost equally well have asked the Government at Ottawa to take immediate steps toward legislating education upon all unlearned adult citizens. For coöperation, as an economic plan, has seldom been achieved by passing a law.

The consumers' coöperative movement, as founded by the Rochdale Pioneers in 1844, was started not by governmental fiat, not on a program of demanded rights and privileges, but by an earnest belief that in self-help lay the solution to economic problems. From this humble beginning has grown the present cooperative structure.

James Peter Warbasse, president of the Cooperative League of the United States, in his work, "Coöperative Democracy," states the case for coöperation thus:

> Other schemes of social reorganization aim to make conversion and rapid change of social structure; examination of coöperation shows that it is deliberate, constant, and evolutionary. . . .
>
> I have tried to show that, if a coöperative democracy is to be reached, it will come about, not by voting, not by sabotage, not by the general strike, nor through revolution or the class struggle, but by putting into operation coöperative democracy—first on a small scale, and then ever increasing and expanding.

The coöperative movement is making itself felt throughout the world; is gathering greater and greater momentum, solely because of its economic soundness. An attempt to hasten its growth, or enlarge its scope through governmental action, would be as futile as would be an attempt to legislate the September wheat crop to ripen in July.

Being an evolutionary movement, coöperation must prove each step of its way. It is just as strong as its own members make it, and grows as rapidly as education along coöperative lines progresses, and no faster.

## A Better (D)ole

REMARKABLE success is attending efforts which the MacDonald Government has been making to place the British National Unemployment Insurance Fund upon a business footing.

This Fund was started originally to encourage self-help among some 12,000,000 industrial workers. The beneficiaries, their employers and the state contribute to it to provide subsistence allowance upon an insurance basis for those who are out of work. Such allowances were designed to continue for a contractual period only, but this rule was relaxed by subsequent measures which used the machinery of the Fund for relieving sufferers from trade depression generally.

Other abuses also crept in. Workers in seasonal and other ordinarily intermittent occupations sometimes drew allowances for unemployed periods, though their ordinary remuneration might have sufficed to maintain them. A considerable number of employers, especially in the cotton and automobile industries, found it possible to use the fund to supplement wages on occasions of part-time working.

The insurance function of the Fund thus became confused with what sometimes amounted to unregulated, though not always on that account unneeded, state charity. The whole system in consequence so suffered in repute that the derogatory term "dole" was often applied to it, although its main function continued to be that of state-aided insurance.

Reform was begun under the last Labor Government and was carried further by the British National Economy Act of 1931. Earnings during part-time employment are now taken into account. Each applicant for relief who has exhausted actuarial claims on the Fund has to disclose his or her financial circumstances to a committee empowered to decide whether, and if so at what rate, assistance shall be continued. The changes made are working well. Official returns now published show that 1,600,000 claims have been investigated, covering about a million individuals. Some 50 per cent of the applicants have been granted continuation of relief at full insurance rates. About one-third have been adjudged to require reduced help only. Assistance has been withdrawn from the remainder on the ground that these persons can support themselves.

Very few appeals against these decisions have been made, and an atmosphere of self-reliance promising well for the future has been promoted. Among results achieved has been a substantial reduction in the rate at which the deficit still is growing in the finances of the Fund. This deficit was increasing at the rate of £1,000,000 weekly since November, but fell to £250,000 weekly in January. Further reforms may be necessary hereafter, not only to repay the deficit, but also to separate more completely than has yet been done the cases of those workers who respectively have and have not exhausted the benefits assured to them. Meanwhile a big improvement has undoubtedly been effected in a system of interest internationally as well as nationally.

Great Britain, at any rate, after the experience of the last twelve years, is convinced that so long as such insurance is kept on a true actuarial basis, it is an incalculable boon in periods of normal unemployment. But danger immediately arises so soon as unemployment insurance benefits are extended beyond their true purpose, and Great Britain has come to the conclusion that another system of relief is needed to deal with those who are out of work and out of insurance.

## Hard Hearts in Manhattan

IN A recently published tale of experiences in a British internment camp, Mr. Paul Cohen-Portheim expresses his surprise at the numerous unexpected kindnesses shown by his fellow prisoners. He had not believed these men—any men—capable of such sincere and spontaneous goodness as they demonstrated.

The observation may well be applied outside the peculiar scene of an intern camp. For example, little casual acts of kindness are one of the integral characteristics of that putatively most hard-hearted metropolis in the world, New York City. And the traditionally emotionless New Yorker is daily caught in acts—virtually unsuspected by himself—of truly profound goodness and warmth of heart. For it is a fact that, with naïve ignorance of his own motives, many a New Yorker apparently spends much time in deliberate quest of opportunities for gratification of kindly impulses.

The crass New Yorker so pampers his city's police horses that mounted patrolmen must ever be alert lest passers-by feed his mount lumps of sugar and apples sufficient for an entire stable, or lest the animal's nose be fondled for hours by old ladies and young boys, mature men and youthful women. The crass New Yorker is unmistakably joyous when a stranger asks him how to get to Times Square or Borough Hall, and though his directions are notoriously inaccurate, he offers them in voluminous detail, altogether glad to miss his own train in so doing; and after the stranger has gone, he gazes fondly after him, then experiences a twinge of sadness because the moment of helpfulness was so brief.

The crass New Yorker succumbs with amazing softness, even during adverse economic times, to the importunities of mendicants; and the blind have but to call once and a dozen hands seek to aid them in crossing the street. The crass New Yorker will spend minutes on end of his really busy time seeking to quiet a lost child, sobbing for its mother, before he summons a policeman's aid.

The crass New Yorker, in brief, really belies his own tale of his stern character. For he has, in common with Bostonians and San Franciscans and Hickstownites, a vast, if generally unsuspected, capacity for kindliness.

## A Noodle by Any Other Name

WHEN a noodle rises so far above its culinary station as to bedeck itself in raiment that belongs to a higher stratum, it is no wonder that a national organization which promotes attractive packing of foods takes notice. Of all the manufactured products, the noodle is among those which never have claimed to possess any of the attributes that unite to make an appeal to the eye.

The noodle is and ever has been a nondescript among the nourishments. Noodles have been made, sold and eaten with no thought of the beautiful, no agitation of sentiment, no departure whatever from the most commonplace ideas. Nobody has essayed even to produce a pink or a blue noodle with the hope of giving it a color appeal and perhaps prompting the artistically inclined to match their soups with their chinaware. Nobody has proposed to present the noodle on a background of roses or grouped in artistic poses with varicolored ribbons to act as a contrast to its somewhat bleached complexion.

And so the noodle has pursued its slippery and uncertain way. But reports at a convention in Chicago indicate that a producer who had ideas of the noodle's possibilities "dolled up" his product in fancy raiment, a transparent wrapping and such other visual allurements as to enable him to almost double his sales in a year. Here is a lesson for manufacturers who have yet to learn of the value of attractively displaying their goods. And perhaps something could be done by giving the noodle a more attractive name when its dress is changed. A noodle by any other name would taste as succulent.

## Editorial Notes

By paying, before it is due, $150,000,000 which it borrowed from the United States and cutting £5,379,000 from its military budget for the coming year, Great Britain again shows to the world just why it has always had and will have such a high standing in international financial circles.

The last New York Stock Exchange seat to be sold brought $134,000, which is a decrease of $1000 from the previous sale. But even at this price a stock exchange seat must still be regarded as a very high-priced piece of furniture—especially since you can't sit in one.

"I believe radio is destined to effect a musical renaissance, and that America will become the leader in a musical era such as the world has never known," says Madame Frances Alda. One hopes that this statement was not made a few years ago.

If you care to test one influence of the possession of arms, just watch yourself the next time you find yourself out on a stroll with a stick in your hand and note if you haven't a strong impulse to switch it at everything in sight.

## Who Reads What, and Why?

DO WE read more than our grandparents did? Do we burn the twentieth century equivalent of midnight oil to enlighten ourselves? Do we beg, borrow or buy the books that publishers and ambitious authors provide at the rate of 60,000 copies daily in the United States? Our friends, the statisticians, have been discovering for us what, how and when—if ever—people read.

It seems that since the World War revealed an amazing amount of illiteracy among husky Americans, strenuous effort has been made to reduce the number of those who are not able to sign their "John Henry's" and to read their daily papers, with the result that out of some 122,000,000 population the United States boasts at least 90,000,000 who read something, sometime.

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What do they read? First the newspapers—nearly 50 per cent of the 90,000,000, the census reports tell us, read daily newspapers and tabloids. One news sheet is published for every third person in the United States; 35,000,000 copies are sold daily. Counting the over-the-shoulder headline catchers, the percentage of newspaper readers might even exceed the statistical estimate.

What do readers find produced in this forest of paper, these tons of type, and oceans of ink? They find much ballyhoo, yes, but they also are provided with columns that may well be classed as literature, with spot news gathered literally from the ends of the earth, with pungent editorials and the "human interest" story of the world's doings that make history. There is no need to blush for the better class American newspaper.

A Frenchman of unbiased opinion who recently visited western shores made this comment: "For an intellectual person American newspapers are a continual enchantment, a permanent carnival of ideas that are prodigiously varied and that give an exact, arresting picture of life and daily progress of all humanity. American newspapers are not simply models of quick information, but they also draw into collaboration the most representative minds of the whole intellectual world." True, Monsieur Lehman concludes with a back-handed compliment, "If Americans took their excellent newspapers seriously, they would be the most enlightened people on earth!"

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Second to the daily papers, in the eyes of the American people, come the popular monthly and weekly magazines. One-third of the literates, it seems, read the magazines. A tabulation of monthly magazine circulation figures given in Ayer's Directory indicates that more than 35,000,000 copies are published for each sheet on the calendar, and that, in addition, the circulation of the four most read weekly publications totals nearly 10,000,000.

Nor do the "confession," "adventure" and "romance" type weigh too heavily in the scale, for there are many enthusiastic readers of the cleverly illustrated, informative periodicals that furnish up-to-the-minute data on world economics, politics, achievement in natural science, modern philosophy and education.

The magazine seems to catch the feature or news story and to present it refined and polished, midway between the first rapidly written newspaper copy and the final crystallization in book form of matter worthy to be preserved. Evidence of the value of periodical material is found in the increasing importance this class of printing holds in library collections. With the many excellent readers' guides and indexes, periodical files form an invaluable part of research material.

Third in popular reading food, somewhat more time- and money-consuming, a trifle more difficult to obtain (a very trifle since the circulating bookshelf has been installed in the corner store), are books. R. L. Duffus, expert book statistician, says America buys two books a person and begs or borrows five more a person per annum. A rather poor record for score-loving Americans, for the Englishman averages twelve books a year, and one New York professor declares that the normal adult who trains himself to read rapidly may easily read and digest 130 books yearly.

Geographical location appears to play a part in book consumption. California reads twice as many books per capita as Vermont, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Utah and Washington, seven times as many as Nevada and forty times as many as Arkansas! Perhaps some of these same Arkansans and Ohioans move out to California, where they find more leisure and inclination to read!

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Booksellers may count on 1,000,000 regular buyers of their wares, and another million who purchase an occasional volume. But Americans are better borrowers than buyers of books. The American Library Association reports that there are approximately 20,000,000 Americans who borrow 240,000,000 volumes from the 6000 public libraries. An additional 5,000,000 readers may be counted upon to patronize the circulating libraries. It is an interesting development that public libraries, rental libraries and bookstores are no longer rivals, but rather are they coworkers in building up bookmindedness of the community.

The rental library supplies in quantity the ephemeral fiction and latest best sellers that the public library cannot purchase with a judicial budgeting of its funds. Both types of libraries purchase a large proportion of their books from the local bookstores. It is estimated that the book budgets of the libraries of the United States amount to $10,000,000 annually, and this is a steady and assured market for publishers and bookstores. In many instances bookstores and libraries unite in yearly book fairs, in printing lists of selected titles and in giving book talks designed to stimulate interest both in owning and in reading books.

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One glance at the United States Catalogue of Books in Print in the United States will explain to those who regret the decline of the home library why books leave home and lodge in libraries. Publication is increasing at the rate of 10,000 titles yearly and the catalogue issued in 1928 contains 190,000 titles. No one can hope to possess even a representative collection of the best literature in a modern built-in, fold-up-as-you-go apartment. Yet there are bona fide book lovers who must "own their own"—who could not imagine a home without first editions and a shelf of favorites. As one writer says, "every cultured man, every cultured woman will have his own secret ecclesia of precious books."

There are signs that America is becoming increasingly "print-conscious," and that the thoughts preserved in print are serving to modify materialism. It is being found true that, as Virginia Moore has stated: "We need literature. Great literature hastens the process of spiritual development, by multiplying experience. In comparatively unimaginative modern society, with popular myth gone and the machine encroaching, a good book is at once a luxury and a necessity." F. H. H.

## Notes From Moscow

**New Hotel Graces City**

INTOURIST, the Soviet State Tourist Organization, now has at its disposal a new hotel, the New Moscow, which, with its 420 rooms, is the largest in the city. During the tourist season, in summer, this hotel will be reserved for the accommodation of foreign visitors and bills will be payable in foreign currency, the price of accommodations ranging from $3 to $8 a day. While the opening of this hotel and of others which are planned will probably make the lot of the short-time foreign visitor to Moscow somewhat easier, the foreigner who comes here for a long stay and is not able to pay hotel prices remains faced with a difficult problem. It has become a commonplace observation in the foreign colony here that finding a job in Moscow is a very simple matter compared with locating a room. Moscow is unique among the large cities of the world in having nothing in the nature of a pension or boarding house, and the new houses which are built are earmarked for occupancy long before they are finished.

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**Canned Goods In Russia**

Canned corn is a Russian dietary novelty which has begun to appear in the Moscow stores recently. While corn on the cob is occasionally to be seen in south Russia in the summer months, canned corn was unknown until a new large factory at Krimskaya, in the north Caucasus, began to produce it. A number of canning plants are under construction or are being planned in various parts of the country. This year's program calls for an output of 1,000,000,000 cans of various kinds of meat, fish, fruit and vegetable preserves. While Soviet canned fish cannot always be recommended without reservations, the tongue and vegetables are reasonably good and sweet Daghestan peaches, from the Caucasus, are excellent.

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**A Rest For Alpinists**

Before the end of this year the Soviet Union will enjoy the distinction of possessing the highest alpine hut in the world, which is being built on Mt. Kazbek, the second highest peak in the Caucasus Mountains, at a height of about 18,000 feet. The hut will be located at an altitude considerably above that of the summit of Mont Blanc. The ascent of Mt. Kazbek begins from a village on the Georgian Military Road, a highway famous for its striking mountain scenery. An upward pull of three days will be required to reach the hut, which is located within six hours' climb of the top and is intended to provide a last resting point for ambitious alpinists. The building of the hut is a matter of considerable difficulty and expense, because all the material required for this purpose must be dragged up to a great height by human labor.

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**Reflecting The Times**

The rare artistic work of the peasant handicraftsmen of the village Palekh, which is a few hours' ride northeast of Moscow, furnished material for an interesting exhibition here. For three centuries this village was a traditional center of icon painting. After the revolution the demand for icons ceased and it seemed that this manifestation of native peasant art was doomed to extinction. In recent years, however, the handicraftsmen of Palekh have taken to depicting Soviet themes on the little boxes, inkstands and other objects which they produce, and their work is gaining in favor. Scenes of peasant life, hunting, spinning, merrymaking, were numerous in the exhibition of the Palekh art. What was strikingly interesting was the application of an old technique to new themes. One painting, for instance, showed a tractor, an idol of this industrial age, surrounded by bright rays of sun, such as the craftsmen painted around heads of saints in pre-war times.

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**Reporter Beats The Event**

Moscow's sole evening newspaper, Evening Moscow, recently dismissed one luckless reporter who endeavored to beat American speed records and described a speech by an important Communist Party functionary before it was actually delivered. Unfortunately for the reporter, his advance information or intuition proved inaccurate, and there was an embarrassing discrepancy between parts of the speech as reported in Evening Moscow and its actual contents. It must be said, though, that the Soviet press seldom errs on the side of overhaste. A large Soviet or Communist Party congress, where important speeches are reported in full, completely overtaxes the space limitations of the Soviet newspapers, which suffer acutely from the chronic shortage of paper. The result is that speeches are often reported several days after the conference in question has concluded its sessions.

## *Letters to The Christian Science Monitor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### The Keynote of Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 18, 1932, in his article, "Watching the World Go By," Mr. Willis J. Abbot has struck the keynote of the disarmament problem in these sentences:

"A systematic course of expatiating on the good qualities of our neighbors instead of upon their faults would go far toward creating that international harmony and mutual confidence so greatly desired. If the press would lay down its slings and arrows, the world might dispense with the more material forms of poison gas."

In this game of mutual confidence, what nation is better equipped to "start the ball rolling" than is the United States, including as it does in its citizenry those who are native to practically every other country. Our adoption of them proves our confidence in them as individuals; now let us take the next step and work for the same confidence in the motives of the nations from which they have come. Can this fail to inspire in those nations confidence in and love for the nation which is "mothering" so many of their sons and daughters?

Is not each citizen of the world privileged, through his own right mental attitude, to play an important part in world disarmament and peace?

Chestnut Hill, Mass. (MISS) GRACE GALUSHA.